FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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A NORTH CAROLINA INVENTOR.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig says,—

"Mr. Utlee or Utley, of North Carolina, well known as the inventor of several original designs for cheapening and facilitating labor, is now here seeking a patent for a breech-loading cannon upon a new plan by which as many as twenty-five or more charges can be fired continuously in a single minute, with perfect ease, certainty and safety. He obtained, yesterday, a patent for an improved plough, in which the subsoil, the turning, and coulter ploughs are all combined, so as to work jointly or separately. The combined plough is exceedingly simple in structure, and is said to work admirably. Mr. U. is also engaged in perfecting an invention by which mere *weight* is substituted in place of costly horse, steam or water power. Should this last scheme succeed, it is destined to produce a great sensation in the industrial and mechanic world, and to realize an immense fortune for the inventor. It is gratifying to know that Southern inventive genius is at last beginning to compete successfully with that of the North."

Senator Reid.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Reid is supposed to be again hopefully convalescent. We trust that this improvement may be permanent, but we are not without fears that his constitution is seriously impaired. We do hope that our information in this latter particular may prove to be incorrect, and that his recovery may be complete and thorough.—*Wil. Journal.*

One of our merchants, just returned from New York and Philadelphia, says he never saw those cities half so dull, as at this time. That there are fewer persons at the Hotels, and less business doing, and fewer merchants prepared with seasonable stocks than he ever knew before. Money is plenty, but *confidence* is thread-bare. Those who have money to spare, demand uncommon securities on loans, and are also slow about investing it themselves in trade operations. Hundreds of houses are labeled, "To Let." The impression is there will be more failures, this Spring, to be added to the list of those of the Fall and Winter, past.—*Sal. Watchman.*

Railroad Subscription.—The County Court of Rutherford has again ordered an election to be held on the proposition to make a County subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. $60,000 is the amount proposed this time.

Hard to Kill.—We should judge that a hog was a hard animal to starve to death from the following incident related to us by a gentleman in this place, for the truth of which he vouches. On the 18th of December last a drove of hogs were put in a lot for a few days. When driven out one was missing, and could be found nowhere. On last Saturday, it was found at the bottom of an unoccupied ice house on the lot, supposed to have fallen in there by rooting under the boarding. When taken out it was alive, *but very poor.* Our informant thinks there was no possible chance for it to have gotten anything to drink for the space of nearly *three months.* There was a little wheat straw around it which probably preserved its life for so long a time.—*Char. Democrat.*

Controlling her Temper.—The husband of a lady of fiery temper says that before their marriage he was warned of her fiery disposition, and to test the accuracy of the information, one evening, as he sat next to her at dinner he managed cleverly to jog the servant's elbow, as a plate of mock turtle soup was offered her, which of course was upset over the young lady's white dress of tulle lace. No complaint, not even a frown, being evinced, the delighted suitor concluded that what he had heard was a mistake, and the marriage took place; but soon the lady's real character displayed itself, his wife, like a human Stromboli, was subject to fiery eruptions every ten minutes upon an average. "How is it, my dear," said the happy husband, "that having such a bad temper, you stood the ordeal by soup so well?" "Why," answered the lady, "I may have appeared indifferent at the time, but, good heavens! you should have only gone into my room a little while afterwards and seen the marks of my teeth on the bedpost!"

Long John Wentworth's mode of warding off blows aimed at his lame shoulder, with heavy hickory canes, is unique if not original. In his account of the attack made upon him, he says in his paper, the Chicago Democrat, "We warded off the first blow with our head." This reminds us of the famous narrative given by John Phœnix of his fight with the Judge, into whose mouth he inserted his nose for the purpose of holding him down.

"If a fellow attacked my opinions in print, would I reply? Not I. Do you think I don't understand what my friend, the professor, long ago called *the hydrostatic paradox of controversy?* Don't know what that means? Well, I will tell you. You know that if you had a bent tube, one arm of which was of the size of a pipe stem and the other big enough to hold the ocean, water would stand at the same height in one as in the other. Controversy equalizes fools and wise men in the same way—and the fools know it."

Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Wm. J. Houston, at Kenansville, on the 9th inst, by Rev. James M. Sprunt, Mr. JOHN N. STALLINGS, Attorney at Law, to Miss BETSEY CATHARINE, daughter of the late Samuel Houston.

At the residence of Everett Peterson, Esq., in Sampson county, on the 11th inst., by S. B. Killett, Esq., Mr. THOMAS EZZELL, to Miss ELIZABETH A. OATES. All of Sampson.

DIED,

On Monday last, in this county, Mrs. CELIA MONROE, widow of the late Malcom Monroe.

In Harnett County, on Friday the 12th, of Scarlet Fever, LOUISA MARIA, daughter of D. G. and Julia A. Worth, aged 3 years, 6 months and 14 days.

In Newbern, on the 23d ult., STARKEY STANLY, Locomotive Engineer on the Atlantic & North Carolina Rail Road, in the 26th year of his age.

At Fort Turan, Angelina county, Texas, on the 17th January, 1858, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. SARAH A. MELVIN, formerly of Bladen county, N. Carolina, in the 53d year of her age.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1858.

MEETING OF THE RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Western Rail Road Company took place in this town on Monday and Tuesday last. The number of shares represented was about 2600, out of 3410 in all. The Hon. Jesse G. Shepherd presided at the meeting, with J. M. Rose, Esq., as Secretary.

Arch'd McLean, Esq., Mayor, and A. A. McKethan, Esq. represented the Town Stock, and Gurdon Deming and Daniel McDiarmid, Esqrs. represented the County stock.

The President, C. B. Mallett, Esq., presented his Report, which was unanimously accepted. And a resolution, requesting the Board to publish it, as an able and satisfactory expose of the operations and prospects of the work, was unanimously adopted.

When the election of officers came on, Mr. Mallett received every vote, and the old Board of Directors was re-elected with almost equal unanimity; thus manifesting approval of their previous course and confidence for the future.

The Board consists of

C. B. Mallett, *President.*
George McNeill,
A. A. McKethan,
H. L. Myrover,
Wm. T. Horne,
John H. Cook,
Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,
Wm. McLaurin, and
S. J. Hinsdale, *Directors.*

The following extracts from the Report of the President will be read with satisfaction by all who desire to see the rich resources of our State developed:—

FAYETTEVILLE, 15th March, 1858.

To the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Co:

The President and Directors beg leave to submit the following Report of the operations of the past year, showing the present condition and future prospects of your Road.

It will be recollected that at the last annual meeting, our prospects—though better than they had been—were by no means flattering. We had just failed to obtain aid from the Legislature, and were uncertain how Cumberland County would respond to the appeal we had made to her,—many thought that if the County failed us we would have to give up, and probably we should; but she did not fail. She authorized by a very large majority a subscription of $100,000, and, at the June term of the County Court, the Justices made the subscription. This confirmed the faith of the believing, and encouraged the hopes of the doubting. Immediately after this subscription was made, the graduation on the 2d Division was put under contract. * * * *

The Treasurer's statement marked A shows that the whole amount subscribed to the capital stock is $341,232 19, viz:

By the Town of Fayetteville,	$100,000 00
" " County of Cumberland,	100,000 00
" Individuals,	141,232 19
Making, as above,	$341,232 19

To which add, for work already done and work now under contract, payable in stock, $18,531 92, and the total capital on the completion of the present contracts will be $359,764 11.

[The Report states the purchase of 1000 tons of Iron, part of which has arrived at Wilmington; the resources and liabilities of the Company; the amount of work done, and to be done, &c. The graduation and bridging of the whole 43 miles will cost $314,323 56; the iron, and other items, $227,403. Total cost of roadway $614,436 56. To which add for rolling stock, an amount greater or less according to the business of the road.]

For about 25 miles this road will pass through an untouched pine forest. The timber, lumber, and naval stores from which would furnish a fair business for the next ten years; and as round pines within a reasonable distance of transportation are becoming very scarce, the boxing and cutting of this new supply will be simultaneous with the laying down of our rails. In fact, the purchase of iron for only 12 miles has already started the axemen, and we have reliable information that if this 12 miles is laid down by July next, we will have the transportation of at least 40,000 bbls. With 10 miles more, and another year, the quantity would be doubled, and it will continue to increase for many years. For as naval stores will bear hauling 10 miles, there will be a scope of country 20 miles wide and 25 miles long, or 320,000 acres, to which the road will be accessible; and the increasing demand for those products which the long leaf pine alone can furnish will insure the working of all this land, affording to the road as before stated a fair business for many years.

But the Coal and Iron on Deep River are the great, the everlasting and inexhaustible sources from which the road will derive its business. The quantity and quality of the Coal and Iron ores are so fully and ably set forth in Prof. Emmons's reports, and the correctness of his reports is so fully proven by the actual working of the Coal, that the estimated extent of these deposits may be set down as a fixed fact. When they are set in motion, that is, worked, as they will be on the completion of the road, then will our harvest begin; for then, and ever after, will we have as much freight as we can carry—which is for a single track 500,000 tons per annum, and for a double track 1,200,000 tons. With that amount of freight, (and we can easily carry it, for the Engine now building for us is warranted to haul 350 tons at a load,) and the cost at which the road will have been built, it must pay better than any road in the country.

No roads in the country earn as much per mile as Coal roads. And but for their immense cost, (owing to the inaccessible location of most coal fields,) none would pay larger dividends. The Reading road is 93 miles long, and cost equipped above $20,000,000, or $200,000 per mile; and yet it earns an interest of more than 6 per cent. on its cost. This is essentially a Coal road. Let us compare it with two prominent roads in New York, which are not Coal roads, the N. Y. Central and the Erie.

Track of N. Y. Central cost per mile		$34,492
" Erie	" "	45,305
" Reading, double $155,000, single		100,000

In 1857 the Central transported 670,073 tons, the Erie 842,054, and the Reading 1,897,308 tons. The length of the Central is 300, of the Erie 400, of the Reading 93 miles. This tonnage includes way and through freight; that is, every ton moved, be the distance long or short; and on the two first roads the way freight was about 4 times as much as the through freight, making in fact each of those roads, as compared with the Reading, 4 separate roads, connecting populous towns, and running through a highly cultivated country. And yet the Reading Road, because it runs to a Coal field, transported twice as many tons as one of them, and more than three times as many as the other; and compared with an equal length of the other roads it transported 9 times as many tons as one and 12 times as many as the other. But for the Coal the Reading Road could not be run for 6 months; in fact, but for the Coal, the road would never have been built—for there is no other trade or business in this country that would justify the building of a road at such a cost. And yet because of the Coal this road is able to earn a fair interest on its immense cost, competing as it does mile for mile with the very best lock and dam navigation yet constructed. If then this road, costing for the track alone $100,000 per mile, and running but 9 months in the year, can earn an interest of even 6 per cent., what dividends may we not expect from our road, having, as it will, the same kind of freight, running the whole year, and costing (for the track) $15,000 per mile?

The questions have been asked—will all this coal be sent to market? Where can a market be found? Can it be furnished at a price that will ensure its use? In answer to the last inquiry it is enough to say that the Deep River Coal is nearer to the Ocean, and can be put on shipboard cheaper than any coal on this side the mountains. In answer to the other questions let us look for a moment at the history of the Coal trade of Pennsylvania.

In 1820 the first Anthracite was sent to market, 365 tons. In 1838, 18 years after, 739,000 tons. In 1856, after another 18 years, the amount exceeded 7,000,000 tons; and it is not at all likely that this rate of increase will diminish for many years. In fact, much the greatest increase has been within the last 8 years. Up to that time, the use of coal on steamboats was scarcely known; it was thought impracticable for them to use Coal. Now all steamboats use it where it can be had; and since it has been demonstrated that Ocean Steamers can be used, the amount consumed by steamboats will be doubled in the next 10 years. At this day the use of Coal for Locomotives is in its infancy. In ten years the amount used on Railroads will equal that used on steamboats. It must be so; for the forests in the Atlantic States cannot much longer supply the vast amount of wood required even by the roads now built. The amount of wood consumed by Railroads is almost incredible.

In 11 States from Maine to Maryland inclusive, there were in 1855 according to the report of the Sec'y of the Treasury, 10,491 miles of road in operation, on which the mileage of passenger trains was 20,479,533. That of freight trains is not given; but it is fair to presume that it was as much—it was so on the N. Y. Central last year—making for both 40,959,000: to which add 10 per cent. for the annual increase, and the probable mileage for 1857 was 45,918,000. The superintendent on the N. Y. & Erie road reported in 1856 that one cord of wood was consumed for every 27½ miles run. But allow 30 miles to the cord, and there were consumed in 1857 1,530,600 cords: or a pile 4 ft. high, 4 wide, and 2,320 miles long; or, if the year's supply had been laid in at one time, and distributed along the roads, there would have been at each mile post a pile more than a quarter of a mile long.

This gives some idea of the amount of fuel required by these roads; and being in old and thickly settled States the supply must soon fail. Even now the price of wood is so high (averaging about $3 per cord) that very few of the roads can make dividends. They must find a cheaper fuel, or their stocks will continue to depreciate. Coal is the only substitute, and why should it not be used? Why has it not been used? All the roads in England use bituminous Coal, or coke made from it, and that must be the reason why some of the English roads are run at an expense for fuel of 7 cents per mile run, while the expense on the N. Y. Central last year was 22 cents per mile run. Many of the roads at the North are aware of the difficulty, and are experimenting on Coal. So far experiments show that Anthracite is not adapted to Locomotives, or rather, that no Locomotive has been adapted to the use of anthracite. Prof. Silliman says of it:—"no fuel in the world can be compared to it for the purposes for which it is especially adapted, but it is not adapted for Locomotive steam use." Railroads then must look to bituminous and semi-bituminous coal.

Of the first Pennsylvania produces none this side of the mountains. That produced by Maryland has to be transported 200 miles by Railroad to Baltimore. Deep River Coal with 43 miles of Railroad is brought as near the Ocean as the Cumberland Coal is at Baltimore, and is of better quality. Pennsylvania produces a semi-bituminous Coal, but that has to be transported about 200 miles by Road. Deep River also produces the semi-bituminous, and 43 miles of road will take it to free navigation. These two States will be our chief competitors in supplying the Locomotives of the Atlantic States with fuel, and from them we have nothing to fear. And when it is remembered that the vast and rapid increase in the consumption of Coal was prior to and independent of its extensive use for steam purposes, and before its use for Locomotives has begun, there certainly can be no danger of glutting the market with any quantity that Deep River can produce, or our road can transport.

The Iron to be produced on Deep River is another source from which our road is to derive its freights. Will there be a demand for it? Can it be made and transported at a price that will pay? Look for a moment at the Iron trade of the country.

"The total consumption and manufacture of Iron in the U. S. in 1840 was $35,398,691. In 1850 it was $74,806,732. For 1855, estimated at same rate of increase, $96,068,271. The production of Iron in 1855, on the same ratio of increase as between 1840 and 1850, would have been 700,000 tons; whereas, the actual production was 1,000,000 tons." Showing that the demand and ratio of increase are not falling off but improving. With this ratio of increase there certainly will be a demand for all the Iron Deep River can produce, or our road transport. And it will be produced if we or anybody else will take it to market. Prof. Emmons and other scientific gentlemen have demonstrated that no other section of the country possesses greater if as great natural advantages for producing Iron.

In connection with the demand for Iron and Coal, the following extract from an English writer may not be out of place. He says:—"About 400 Iron furnaces of Great Britain consume annually 10,000,000 tons of Coal, and 7,000,000 tons of Iron ore in order to produce 2,500,000 tons of Pig Iron, of the value of upwards of £8,000,000. And we must not be unmindful that these great smelting establishments in order to meet the vast and growing demand for iron rails, houses, churches, ships, &c., are now constantly augmenting in number; which, with other demands, too obvious to particularize, will also tend to increase immeasurably the present consumption of Coal. In short, astounding as are the statistical facts just enumerated, they assume a still more transcendent and portentous importance, when viewed in relation to the future. * * *

"To develope, to conservate, to investigate with jealous care this grand element of internal strength and prosperity, the "*primum mobile*" of our multitudinous and world-wide progress, cannot but be considered a sacred duty by every man possessing a single spark of patriotism in his breast. Far be it from me to exhibit any unnecessary prominence in sounding the tocsin of alarm; but it were impossible for any one at all conversant with the existing facts and prospective bearings of this subject, not to entertain some serious forebodings as to the permanent capabilities of our English Coal fields.

"The many and laborious calculations which, in order to arrive at some conclusive information on this vital point, have been entered into by men well versed in the matter, have resulted in very discouraging declarations."

It would appear from this that the great Coal fields of England are not inexhaustible; and that while the demand of the world for Coal and Iron is steadily and rapidly on the increase, the chief source from which the demand has been supplied is thought to be failing. And here let it be borne in mind that England produces no Anthracite Coal; all of her Iron is made, all her machinery is driven, all her houses are warmed and lighted by Bituminous Coal, just such as Deep River produces in immediate proximity with the Iron ore. In fact, the best description of ore (the black band) is interstratified with the Coal, and is taken from the mine in company with the fuel that is to convert it into iron. What bituminous Coal has done for England it can do for us. And should the apprehended failure of the English Collieries prove true, the discovery of Coal on Deep River may yet be as important to the world as it certainly is to North Carolina.

Any State or country within whose borders nature has placed extensive deposites of Coal and Iron ore has within her reach the elements of wealth and greatness. If, after these deposites are known to exist, such state or country does not become wealthy and great, the fault is her own. England has these elements, and has so used them as to become the richest and most powerful nation in Europe.

Pennsylvania has them, and to develop them she expended $40,000,000. And during the last year she sent to market 7,000,000 tons of coal and 447,728 tons of iron, worth $45,709,120. Thus making her surplus products for one year more than equal to the whole cost of her improvements.

North Carolina has these deposites. We will not ask what she has done; for although her coal was discovered before that of Pennsylvania, it was lost sight of before its true value was known. But now that England, Pennsylvania and Maryland have pioneered the way, and demonstrated what coal can do and has done, and now that her coal has as it were been rediscovered, we do ask what she will do? Nature has made the depositos—science has discovered them—skill and labor have verified the discovery—her neighbors have taught her the use and value of them. Will she so use them as to become wealthy and great?

Wealth is the accumulation of the surplus products of labor; and the reason why coal-producing, or rather coal-working States have become wealthy, is, that labor bestowed in that way affords more surplus than any other—no other raw material can be fitted or prepared for consumption at so little cost.

Compare it with wheat, which is a leading article of export. A man can produce about 300 bushels of wheat, of which he can spare 100. This is his surplus—his wealth. The same man in a coal mine can dig out 1500 tons of coal, of which he can spare 1000 tons. Send the surplus in both cases to market over the same road: the wheat will net him about $100, the coal about $1000. But wheat growers are not coal diggers, and probably have no desire to be. But if the coal digger was at work he would buy the surplus wheat, and pay for it out of the sale of his 1500 tons of coal; for instead of sending to market 100 bushels of wheat and 1000 tons of coal, yielding together a surplus of $1100, they could send 1500 tons of coal yielding a surplus of $1500. These figures are used by way of illustration; but they are not far wrong. And if one-tenth of the surplus wheat of North Carolina had been consumed at home by men engaged in digging Coal and making Iron, her exports would have been counted by millions instead of thousands. She has the wheat, the coal and the iron: She has provided a way to market for the wheat, let her now provide—let her give aid in providing—a way for the coal and iron to market,—and a way for the wheat to the coal and iron,—and in five years she will be a creditor State: Instead of exchange on New York being at a premium of 5 per cent. it will be at a discount.

Just let it be made certain that a way will be open for the coal, and the effect will be felt immediately; for capitalists now stand ready to work both the coal and iron, and every dollar brought into the State by them is equivalent to an export to that amount. Two or three hundred thousand dollars brought in in that way, would relieve us, and set the coal in motion; after that, our imports would never again overtake the exports.

We do not pretend that our Road is the only outlet far the coal that should be opened, for we believe that every practicable route should be made available, and the coal and iron allowed to go in every direction. But we do contend that our Road will afford the cheapest, the most certain and the shortest route to market, and consequently should be and can be the first completed. And when completed it will do more for North Carolina than all the roads she has built have done or can do; and it will do more for the stockholders than any investment they have ever made.

FERTILIZERS.—We have no experimental knowledge of the relative value of different descriptions of fertilizers, but have seen it asserted that the "Super-Phosphate of Lime," advertised in this paper, is superior to Guano, in this, that whilst the guano must be applied every year, a single application of the other will last for years. It may be worth inquiry and trial by farmers.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, the Kansas discussion was continued by Messrs. Wade, Mason, and Clark.

The session lasted until 6½ o'clock on Tuesday morning, a parliamentary struggle occupying the night. The anti-Lecompton men wished to adjourn: the other side desired to close the discussion and fix a time to vote on the bill. All parliamentary expedients to effect an adjournment were tried in vain. Sometimes there were scarcely a dozen members in their seats. At 2 o'clock, A. M., the Sergeant-at-Arms was despatched for absentees, and returned with several. During the session an exciting altercation occurred between Cameron of Penn., and Green of Missouri. The President called the parties to order, and order was restored. After thirty votes taken for the purpose, an adjournment was effected.

On Tuesday, the Kansas discussion was continued by Mr. King of N. Y. Both parties have agreed to vote on the bill on Monday next.

Messrs. Green and Cameron explained and withdrew all offensive remarks of the last night.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to prevent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus in the Treasury of the United States and to equalize the grants of lands to the several States.

Mr. Gilmer also gave notice of a bill for the admission of Kansas, of which the following is a copy:—

A BILL for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be one and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. *And it be further enacted,* That, until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in Congress.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that the people of said State, through their Legislature or otherwise, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands within its limits, and shall pass no law and do no act whereby the title of the United States to and the right to dispose of the same shall be impaired or questioned; and that they shall never lay any tax or assessment of any description whatever upon the public domain of the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors, who are citizens of the United States, be taxed higher than residents; and that all the navigable waters within the said State shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor: *Provided,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to recognize or reject or to determine the validity of any constitution which has been presented to Congress; the true intent and meaning of this act being to leave the people of Kansas perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions and affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

On Tuesday, Mr. Montgomery introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas, which provides for a new convention for the consideration of the Lecompton Constitution; and that the Constitution be subsequently referred to a Select Committee.

A memorial was received from the Legislature of Utah, complaining that the only response to a previous memorial for a voice in the appointment of federal officers of the territory, was the sending out of a new set, backed by an army. They want to know why their remonstrance was treated with contempt, and say they will not submit to the misrule of demagogues. They narrate their sufferings in Missouri—claim to be a portion of the American people, and say they have a right to demand justice. They ask the government to withdraw the troops, and say they will defend their religion in despite of earth or hell. They say some of the army officers deserve to be hung.

NEW KANSAS PROPOSITION.—It will be seen that Mr. Gilmer of this State has offered a bill for the admission of Kansas. It is probably a measure agreed upon by Mr. G's Southern friends, who dissent from both the extreme parties on this subject. The National Intelligencer says, "It appears to be framed with a view to effect what has been so urgently insisted upon by the friends of popular sovereignty and by those who object to Congressional intervention. It will be seen that it proposes no recognition by Congress of any Constitution, but carries out the prominent idea of the friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to-wit: "to leave the people of Kansas perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." It would seem to be the object of the bill to take away from the agitators North and South all the elements of the present excitement, and to present a common ground for the action of the conservative men of all parties, who are heartily sick of the Kansas question, and are willing to get rid of it in some way acceptable to both the North and the South."

Mr. Gilmer introduced another important bill on the question of Land Distribution, of which the Intelligencer promises an outline.

NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—The Winston Sentinel learns that the "merchants of Greensborough, Clemmonsville, and several other surrounding towns, have determined not to go North this Spring, to purchase their stocks of dry goods."

The Salisbury Watchman thinks that the merchants of that town to a great extent have adopted the same course. "Our merchants," it says, "are laying in a small stock. In fact, but few of them are in a situation to do otherwise. They have sold out their goods mostly on time, and are waiting for the money. They will be able, perhaps, to keep up an assortment equal to the actual wants of the community, but not much beyond."

SENATOR HAMMOND'S SPEECH.—As we have heretofore stated, Mr. Hammond's speech has excited very general indignation at the North, and called forth many bitter retorts in the press and in the Senate. Perhaps the severest reply to his pictures of Southern prosperity and Northern hireling misery, is contained in the following extract from a speech of Senator Chandler of Michigan, who quotes Hammond the Governor against the same Hammond the Senator:—

"I find in an address of a late Chief Magistrate of South Carolina, Governor Hammond, before the South Carolina Institute, the following exposition:

"According to the best calculations which, in the absence of statistic facts, can be made, it is believed that, of the three hundred thousand *white* inhabitants of South Carolina, there are not less than fifty thousand whose industry, such as it is, is not, in the present condition of things, and does not promise, hereafter, to be, adequate to procure them, honestly, such a support as every white person in this country is, and feels himself entitled to.

"Some cannot be said to work at all. They obtain a precarious subsistence by occasional jobs, by hunting, by fishing, sometimes by plundering fields or folds, and, too often, by what is, in its effects, far worse—trading with slaves, and seducing them to plunder for their benefit."

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, March 16.

The *North American*, with Liverpool dates to the 3rd inst., arrived to-day.

England.—The Earl of Derby had made an inaugural speech before Parliament. He urged the necessity of continuing friendly terms with France.

Canton having fallen, a speedy peace with China was anticipated.

The Directors of the North British Bank have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from three to twelve months.

India.—Seven days later intelligence from India had been received.

Sir Colin Campbell was still preparing to march on Lucknow, where the rebels numbered one hundred thousand. Sir Colin's column numbered 15,000 and 100 guns, and at least 10,000 men were at other points ready to co-operate in the attack on Lucknow.

Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Bada.

The Rajapootana field force after capturing the strong fortress of Awah, marched for Cotah, where disunion reigns.

The authority of the civil power had been restored at Delhi, but large reinforcements of European troops were still required.

Private despatches from the East India Company, say that Outram had been again assailed, and an attack by the whole rebel force was daily expected. Reinforcements were sent to Outram.

France.—The French conspirators had appealed against the sentence of death lately pronounced against them.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says Lord Malmesbury has replied to Walewski's despatch in a tone and spirit becoming a British Minister. He expresses a desire to remain in friendly alliance with France, but declares that the right of asylum must be maintained intact.

Commercial.—Cotton had advanced ⅛d. Sales of the three days 21,000 bales. Closed firm; holders demand an advance. Manchester advices favorable. Flour very dull. Wheat dull. Corn quiet but firm. Sugar firm. Coffee and rice quiet. Rosin firm at 4 to 4¼. Spirits Turpentine 43, firm. Consols 96¾ to 96⅞.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. March 17.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for H & E J Lilly, J Huske, J H Pritchett, Murchison, Reid & Co, T J Johnson, F N Roberts, D Autry, N McCall, G W Williams & Co, W K Blake, J Dodd, Rockfish Co, W Bell, S J Hinsdale.

Cape Fear Line. March 18, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for R Mitchell, D & W McLaurin, Stedman & Horne, A A McKethan, Dr B G Dunlap, Worth & Utley, J & E Kerner, J M Worth & Son, Dr H M Turner.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ELECTIONS will be held in the several School Districts in the County, on the first Saturday in April 1858, for Three School Committee-men, to serve one year; the election to be under the charge of two freeholders, and the following are appointed by the Board. If no elections are held the Board will appoint. The returns must be made as soon after the election as possible:—

No. 1.	Honorable Lauchlin Bethune, Neill Sinclair.
" 2.	W. L. McDiarmid, Philip MacRae.
" 3.	R. D. Gillis, Archibald MacLeod.
" 4.	John L. Campbell, Alexander Campbell.
" 5.	Neill McGugan, William McLauchlin.
" 6.	Archibald Ray, Gilbert Munroe.
" 7.	John Brown, Angus Ray, mill.
" 8.	Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin.
" 9.	John A. MacKethan, N. M. R. Blue.
" 10.	Jno. L. Ferguson, Roderick MacCrummen.
" 11.	Neill McPhail, Duncan Morrison.
" 12.	Robert Smith, Archibald McCollum.
" 13.	W. J. Kelly, Alexander Darroch.
" 14.	Daniel Munroe, Jr., Christopher Munroe.
" 15.	Angus McGill, Jesse Ellis,
" 16.	Neill R. Blue, David Gillis.
" 17.	Archibald Ray, Malcom McInnis.
" 19.	Archibald Buie, John Culbreth.
" 20.	W. C. West, W. M. Fort.
" 21.	Archibald McLean, Elijah Fisher.
" 22.	John McDonald, A. B. McFadyen.
" 23.	N. G. McNeill, Angus McLean.
" 24.	John C. Ellis, Jas. A. Byrne.
" 25.	William Butler, Isaac Hollingsworth.
" 26.	N. H. Jones, Raiford Smith.
" 27.	A. C. Ray, Roderick McRae.
" 28.	James Jenkins, E. S. Hobbs.
" 29.	Thos. J. Johnson, Joseph Arey.
" 30.	J. A. Worth, A. J. Woodward.
" 31.	E. W. Barge, W. T. Frizell.
" 32.	Archibald Graham, W. J. Anderson.
" 33.	Duncan McArthur, Henry Arnold.
" 34.	James McRae, Sr., Thomas Gilmore.
" 35.	Malcom McArthur, Stephen Bethea, Esq.
" 36.	Hugh McCormick, James D. Buie.
" 37.	Jno. P. McLean, M. J. Buie.
" 38.	W. B. Ray, Giles Ham.
" 39.	B. Smith, Dennis Summerlin.
" 40.	C. Price, Daniel McDonald.
" 41.	William Harris, Lewis Jackson.
" 42.	Daniel Bain, David McNeill.
" 43.	Jno. W. McLean, Sam'l Cain.
" 44.	Robert Williams, James Guy.
" 45.	John Murphy, James T. Blue.
" 46.	John McDaniel, Jas. W. Evans.
" 47.	Thomas Tesbont, Isaac C. Melvin.
" 48.	Wilson Faircloth, Alexander Maxwell.
" 49.	John Holmes, William Bryant.
" 50.	Joseph Bullard, M. H. Seawell.
" 51.	W. A. King, Jno. Hare.
" 52.	D. L. Smith, D. P. West.
" 53.	E. King, John McPhail,
" 54.	James Sundy, H. H. Depo.
" 55.	Henry Averitt, William Carter.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Ch'm'n.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1858. 94-2t

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

It may be said, and undoubtedly with great propriety, that it cannot be expected the great body of the English people should be able to draw very correct conclusions with respect to Hindostan; the state of the relations between that immense dependency upon the British Government and England; the merits or deficiencies of the yet existing double government of India; or the causes of the yet unsubdued mutiny or rebellion. These are all very difficult questions to answer; some of them requiring a very intimate knowledge of the past; all of them demanding a better acquaintance with the present than probably any one possesses, and most of them a keener insight into the future than will be claimed by any but the most presumptuous.

We know that the bulk of the Chinese people believe that all the Europeans are red-haired *Kong Maou*, or Red-beards, from the circumstance that some of the prisoners made by the Chinese in their first intercourse with Europeans had hair approaching to that color. Many a Chinese father, as he showed the caged foreigner to his children, pointed out this special mark, with the observation, "My son, the outside barbarians have *all* such hair." Just in the same way the great mass of the English public, who have hitherto thought and cared so little about the natives of India, have been suddenly roused up to hear, with astonishment and horror, of the deeds of a crowd of rebel Sepoys, who are set down, by the unreasoning many, as the fixed type and representatives of the entire population of India. It matters not that, out of the enormous population, the millions with which the great provinces of India teem, thousands have not so much as heard that there is a revolt; hundreds of thousands are altogether ignorant of the nature of the strife; and millions are not only unimplicated in the foul acts which will render the Sepoy rebellion infamous to all time, but do earnestly sympathize with England, and either aid or are willing to aid her cause.

This is a matter which deserves to be presented again and again to public notice, until the people of England, and those of other nations who feel interested in the subject, obtain a more correct idea of it. Let any one place before him the great map of India, and mark off the provinces which have had no concern in the rebellion, and he will assuredly rise up from the scrutiny with milder feeling towards the races of India. It will not be a laborious task. He may rule off at once the Dakhan; that is, the whole of Southern India; for, except the trifling *emeute* at Kolopore, and the contemptible rising of a few foreign mercenaries at the Nizam's capital, repressed at once by that prince and his able and sagacious minister; there has not been a movement of disaffection. In the whole of the Bombay presidency the marauding Bheels, and some tribes of Guzerat equally notorious for pilfering, have been the only disturbers of the peace. The Punjaub was not simply peaceful, but subsidiary. Almost every despatch from India has shown what England owes to the bravery and the fidelity of the Sikh soldiers. In the sternest fights it has been difficult to adjudicate the prize of valor between the European soldiers and their associated Sikh rivals. History can hardly furnish a parallel of such an alliance.

It is too true that large tracts remain where rapine and cruelty have had their saturnalia. The northwest provinces—Central India, Rohilcund, Oude, and Bengal—are wide regions, and the storm has swept over the length and breadth of them. But who are the offenders? Not in general the villagers, the laboring and agricultural population; not the princes, who, like Holkar and Scindiah, have imperilled their lives in aid of England. Plundering Gugars and similar hordes have no doubt returned to their original usages; but we need not be surprised that twenty years of compulsory abstinence should be but a slight bar on the propensities nursed by centuries of indulgence. Oude ought to be regarded as, what in point of fact it is, a foreign country. Those who point to the sword as their title deed must expect to be answered by a similar appeal. A little calm reflection will show that the vast majority of the population of India have not forfeited their rights to be dealt with temperately, and even to be treated as friends and allies.

The great and universal facts of history teach us that there is not an example of a country extremely populous, through the abundance of any almost universal and particular kind of food, which did not harbor a very low and wretched order of inhabitants. This was, until lately, the case in Ireland, where the *potato* was the support of the greater part of the population, and is yet the position of India, where, from time immemorial, *rice* has been the staple article of food. Under the conditions of such a case there can be no middle class. Society in such a country must consist of a few despots, who possess themselves of all the advantages, and of a population of wretched laborers subsisting upon the least possible quantity and the lowest possible quality of food, and, in effect, the slaves of the chiefs. According to their best historians, the remote part of India presents no such golden age as the poets pretended, but a gloom of almost universal misery.

Society in India has, for a long time past, been settling into some graduation of ranks, and by that process rising slowly into a civilized condition. There is commerce enough in the ports and a long the rivers to sustain a native merchant class more considerable in proportion to the rest of society than that of Russia. As the chiefs have sunk in power and authority, the middle classes of landholders, merchants, and bankers, with a few manufacturers, have arisen, till the miserable uniformity of popular life in Hindostan is more and more broken up, letting in civilization at all its intervals. Here is guidance to begin with. Life and property are, in general, fairly secured under the Company's rule. There are daily increasing exceptions to the falsehood, cunning, and treachery of the people, tending to invalidate the until lately almost general rule. We trust that when the story of the mutiny is fairly told, there will be a thousand anecdotes current of native fidelity and kindness as beautiful as those which were the theme of the nursery in our early life. There is reason to hope that all which at present blots the fair face of Hindostan will yield to time and culture. Knowledge is the only thing which can supplant the Hindoo religion, and depose Brahminical authority, and the opening of a free and hopeful career, the right way to purify the thoughts, soften the heart, and nourish human sympathies.

The situation and the necessities of India must be studied thoroughly and comprehended fully before any but the most gentle and gradual reform of even palpable errors should be attempted. It is very probable—it is certainly best that it should be so—that no attempt to change the form of government in India will be made until the present revolt is entirely subdued and the whole country restored to quietness and peace.

A Town Purchased by one Man.—The village of Lowsville, Monongahela county, Virginia, was purchased a few days since by Jonathan McKeek. The purchase included a very valuable mill property, store house and several dwellings, together with a well improved farm of about seventy-five acres. The sum paid was $10,000 cash.

Burdock Leaf, applied externally, is said to be an almost infallible cure for neuralgia.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

From the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia *North American*, it appears that there will be an awful deficit in the United States Treasury on the 1st of July ensuing:

"Taking the receipts at the Treasury for the past week as a standard of comparison with the preceding month, and it will be found that no signs of improvement in foreign trade, or in the sales of public lands, have been developed. They were $535,456 54 from all sources, or inside of twenty eight millions a year at the same rate. If this average should continue—and it has not been equally maintained since October—to the end of the fiscal year in June, the Secretary will find himself short some ten millions, in his estimate from customs alone for nine months. The estimated expenditures of the current year, according to the treasury report, are $75,000,000 in round numbers. But Mr. Cobb in that statement postponed the payment of existing appropriations for the service of this year amounting to $16,000,000, to the year ending 30th June, 1859—thus shoving forward that big sum of dead weight a year ahead to relieve a present embarrassment of official figures. So that, in point of fact $91,000,000 should have been presented as the aggregate to be really supplied.

"The first quarter of this fiscal year, ending on the 30th September, and just preceding the monetary revulsion, produced $21,000,000, in round numbers, from customs, lands and miscellaneous sources. Since then the returns have not much exceeded two millions a month. The whole duties received at New York, for the eight months ending on the 28th February, including the extraordinary quarter from July to September, were but $20,050,813. Allow two millions a month until the 30th of June, and we should have for that port a total of $28,000,000. Add 50 per cent. for the rest of the country, and lands, and the aggregate means for the year would be about $42,000,000 against an admitted expenditure of $75,000,000, which, even keeping out of view the $16,000,000 of postponed appropriation already referred to, does not include a deficiency of $7,000,000 now pending in Congress, and rendered imperatively necessary for the Mormon war.

"With these figures, it is easy for the most unpracticed eye to discover that, so far from their being even the small balance of half a million, estimated by Mr. Cobb, at his credit on the 1st of July next, he will be fortunate if the actual deficit be not some thirty or forty millions, which must be met by a loan, so far as temporarily unsatisfied by the issue of Treasury notes. These are stubborn facts, which no sophistry can remove until a method of political economy shall be discovered by some Democratic expert, through which large debts can be extinguished with small means. We already understand the theory that Swartwout and Price, and their set of financiers applied in Mr. Van Buren's administration, and which, although it has commended to itself the imitation of many Democratic economists of modern times, will hardly suit the present exigency. Robbing Peter to pay Paul is now being tried, and without much advantage, we have seen, when treasury notes are below par, with sixty or seventy millions of specie in the bank vaults lying idle and grinning through the iron bars at the ghastly government outside."

Business in Philadelphia.—The Philadelphia Press learns from a large firm "that within the past week there have been, to their own certain knowledge, three merchants in that city to make their spring purchases, who were obliged to return to their homes without buying a dollar, and this *because* they had no money, and had taken no satisfactory steps to redeem their credit. These cases, remarks the Press, have been referred to by old and experienced merchants as being without precedent in our past business experience. Heretofore there have been no applicants for credit whose antecedents, however bad, were sufficient to exclude them from the confidence of *all*; but this game of hazzard of our business men, in trusting anybody and everybody for the sake of swelling the aggregate of annual sales, has at last resulted in its own defeat."

Railroads of the United States.—It is a happy conjunction of the circumstances and influences that attend the march of progress and civilization, that railroads and locomotion by steam should have been invented, and hence have rapidly become an element of unexampled power, just at the time that our republic is rising to the eminence of one of the greatest nations of the earth. According to the Railroad Record, "the United States has increased in wealth full a thousand millions of dollars by railroads!" We do not for a moment doubt the truth of this statement, and will add, that the augmented production of national resources will be more than doubly augmented in the same period for the time to come. Let it be remembered that the Union is annually gaining and settling new States and Territories. These will require railroads to bring the ever cumulative treasures of agriculture to the great cities and ports of the East, whence they will be shipped to the chief nations of Europe. We are rejoiced to perceive also, that in several of the States railroads have of late years paid fair and even good dividends. Thus, in Massachusetts and Connecticut, five to six per cent.—in New York eight per cent.—in Ohio (so far as returns have been received) nine per cent.—while the main arteries of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have also yielded reasonable profits. Look at the rapid multiplication of the iron highways: In 1844 there were but 4,311 miles in the entire country but now there are 24,195 miles—with about 3,000 miles in addition that are yet unfinished. So that in thirteen years twenty thousand miles have been built! Success, therefore, to the construction of railroads! For they promise not only to unite us by iron links, as one family, but also to promote agriculture, commerce, manufactures, population, and the rapid circulation, combined with an extensive and general diffusion of that vital principle of all industry and enterprise—*money.*—*Balt. American.*

Freaks of Fanaticism.—A man calling himself "Elijah, the Prophet," made his appearance in the streets of St. Louis a few days since, dressed in a red robe, and drawing great crowds after him. He wore his hair and beard long, both reaching nearly to his waist. For fear of a disturbance, which at one time seemed imminent, he was invited by the police to sojourn at the Calaboose during his residence in that city. After the excitement ceased, the Prophet was discharged, and left the city for some more genial latitude.

The people of Johnstown, Orange Township, Hancock County, Ohio, we see, are violently exercised by the report that an angel from heaven has made a descent in that vicinity, and been holding converse with human beings.

The Chinese Wall.—Dr. Bowring, in a recent lecture on China, said, speaking of the great wall, that if all the bricks, stone, and masonry of Great Britain were gathered together, they would not furnish material enough for such a structure.

An Irishman being asked, on a late trial, for a certificate of his marriage, bared his head, and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

Utah.—The New Mexican mail of the 15th ultimo has arrived at St. Louis.

Captain Marcy was to leave about the first of March for Camp Scott, taking flour, salt, corn, and animals.

The Santa Fe Gazette says that the chief of the Salt Lake and Utah Indians had visited the Dapetre Indians in Mexico, with a view to induce them to join the Mormons, stating that the Mormons could poison the air, so that their enemies would die, and that all the troops of the Government would be destroyed. The mission had been unsuccessful.

Kit Carson had concluded a treaty between the Mutache Utahs, Arapahoes, and Puebloes. They agree to take sides with the United States in the event of an issue between them and the people of any Territory, and to render all the aid they can towards suppressing rebellion.

The Utah Movement.—It is expected that a force of three hundred more recruits will leave this station for Fort Leavenworth about the 1st of April. There will then be accumulated at that fort, about 3,000 men, who will probably march for Utah between the 20th of April and the 10th of May, at which time the grass along the route will be long enough for the horses to nibble. The distance from Fort Leavenworth to Camp Scott, where Col. Johnston is now stationed, with 1,500 men, is nearly 1,000 miles, and from that point to Salt Lake City about 92 miles. The movement upon that nest of rebels will be made early in June, unless they should meanwhile have the good sense to surrender—and it is said that, if the re-inforcements this side of the Rocky Mountains should be detained by any cause, the Col. will not hesitate to strike a blow with his little army, strengthened, as it will be about the 20th of April, by the arrival of Col. Sumner's dragoons, 800 strong.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Kansas News.—The St. Louis Republican of Monday says:

"By passengers from Kansas we learn that the Territory was quiet in every part, the general feeling of the inhabitants being to frown down any future attempt to create disturbances, whether beginning with parties North or South in principle.

The election for delegates to the new Constitutional Convention, which was held on the 9th instant, passed off quietly. The pro-slavery party generally refused to participate in it."

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving his stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, embracing all of the latest styles for the season.

A few very handsome ROBE A QUILLE, LA BAYADIERE, & SIDE STRIPE DRESS GOODS, LACE AND SILK MANTLES, STELLA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

Any quantity of the latest Patterns of HOOPS. A Large and beautiful selection of EMBROIDERIES, HONETON COLLARS, KID GLOVES, SEWING SILK, MITTS, &c., &c., &c.

HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS. A very superior assortment of LACE, STRAW, and LEGHORN BONNETS, also a few very handsome Crape do., FRENCH FLOWERS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRAPES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

A very desirable stock of Mens', Youths', and Boys READY MADE CLOTHING, of the Latest Styles, workmanship warranted.

The public are invited to call early and examine the above goods; they will be sold cheap for cash, or on the usual time to those who pay *occasionally*.

March 18, 1858. 94-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE business conducted under the firm of B. F. PEARCE & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the late firm will please make immediate payment as longer indulgence cannot be given. Either of the parties are authorised to receive payment and grant discharges.

To close the business, the large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a very general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c.

Will be sold at Auction.

The sale will commence on Thursday the 25th inst., and continue from day to day, until the Stock is sold.

Terms at sale.

B. F. PEARCE.
JOHN W. PEARCE, Jr.

March 18, 1858. 94 3t

CROCKERY.

Glass-Ware & Looking Glasses.

I HAVE a good stock in my line. Country Merchants supplied at low prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 17. 94-2m

OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

In Fayetteville and vicinity, are notified that

THIS WEEK WE SHALL OPEN

Over 600 Patterns of

Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings, and Vestings;

Also, several Cases of

CLOTHS, direct Importation,

All of which we are prepared to make to measure in any desired style.

Send your orders to

O. S. BALDWIN,
Wilmington, N. C.

March 16. 94-4w

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

YOKE-SEAM SHIRTS

Ever exhibited in North Carolina,

Will be opened during the present month, at

BALDWIN'S
WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 16. 94-2ti

RHODES'

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

WE have just received TWENTY TONS of this valuable fertilizer, which we can recommend to Planters as being fully equal to Peruvian Guano.

KEITH & FLANNER.

Wilmington, N. C., March 16, 1858. 94-1m

WANTED.

5000 BBLS. TURPENTINE, at my Distillery on Person Street, at the Halfway Bridge. The highest cash price will be paid.

J. R. McDUFFIE.
Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 18, 1858. 94-3m

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a negro man by the name of CALVIN or CUDGE, who says he belongs to Neill Alford, of Marion District, South Carolina. Had on when committed, a black coat and black pants; he is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of dark complection. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

March 18, 1858. 94tf

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a negro man by the name of JACK, and says he belongs to Samuel Glover, of Robeson county, N. C. He had on when committed, brown coat and pants, black hat; he is about 40 years of age, of dark color. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

March 18, 1858. 94tf

SCENES IN THE SENATE.—In the course of the protracted and exciting all-night sessions which sometimes occur in both Houses of Congress, it is by no means to be presumed that all the people's Representatives are always altogether sober. To a different condition of body must we attribute the disgraceful scenes which generally occur during such sessions. The session of the Senate last Monday continued till after sun-rise of Tuesday morning; and the following is reported by the Journal of Commerce as occuring after 1 A. M:—

Mr. Cameron of Penn. said he was disgusted with these fruitless attempts. Who is the gentleman, he asked, from Missouri? He is but our peer. Is he the commander of the Senate majority that adjourned over from Thursday to Tuesday to attend a political pageant at Richmond?

Mr. Green of Missouri—That is not true.

Mr. Cameron—Do I understand the gentleman to say that I state what is not true?

Mr. Green—I said so.

The Vice-President called both Senators to order.

Mr. Cameron. The Senator has applied harsh language to me. I will use harsh terms, and say it is untruth.

Mr. Green. You are a liar.

The Vice President again called to order.

Mr. Cameron asked the pardon of the Senate for having done what the Senate says is not right, though he (Cameron) still thought that he was not wrong. For anything I said to that gentleman (Green) I am responsible.

Mr. Green denied that he arrogated to himself to dictate to members. The Senator does me injustice and he knows that he does me injustice. He (Green) was man enough to meet him (Cameron) or any other man. The slander of the Senator will reverberate on his own head.

The Vice President again emphatically called the gentlemen to order.

Mr. Green said he had said enough to the Senator in this chamber. Out of the Senate Chamber he would use towards him a more appropriate epithet—the epithet which belongs to the West. He would not longer infringe the propriety of the Senate. If there is any animosity to settle, it must be done outside. He would (snapping his fingers as he spoke) settle the matter with the Senator in five minutes outside.

Mr. Cameron said the Senator's remarks had no effect upon him. He was able to take care of himself.

2.30 *A. M.*—But one Senator (Doolittle) is in his seat. Mr. Broderick and two other Senators are reclining on sofas. In the gallery are twenty persons and the reporters.

Mr. Bigler proceeded to address the Senate, stating that his speech was not for the Senate, but his constituents. Mr. Bigler spoke for half an hour, when

Mr. Biggs commenced reading a speech, a Senator snoring an audible accompaniment.

3 *A. M.*—But nine Senators are in their seats.

On the next day, Messrs. Cameron and Green "took it all back," and were reconciled.

LO, THE POOR NEGRO!—The following extract from the New York correspondence of the Charleston Courier gives an idea of the condition of the negro race in that great city, and we may probably add with truth that it is little better in any of the free States. The man died of starvation and was eaten by rats; his poor negro neighbors knew of his destitution, but "were unable to help him":—

"We have, to be sure, a vast deal of wealth in New York, and we also claim to have reached a high state of civilization. But occasionally there occur cases of destitution so shocking, and depravity so revolting, that we doubt whether we are not receding, rather than on the advance. The winter, with its poverty and miseries, has not produced another such disgusting tragedy. The body of an old negro named Rodman was found yesterday afternoon in the cellar of the tenement house, No. 19 Mulberry street. It presented a dreadful spectacle, the head and face having been nearly devoured by rats. The unfortunate being actually died of starvation. He lived quite alone in the cellar since the death of his wife, a few weeks back. His neighbors (who are mostly poor negroes) knew that he was in a state of destitution, in consequence of his inability to find employment of any kind, but were unable to help him. They saw him alive for the last time on Sunday, as he was descending into his wretched abode. Yesterday afternoon attention was attracted by a shocking stench proceeding from the cellar. Some of the neighbors entered, and were horrified at the spectacle which presented itself. On a miserable pallet lay the emaciated corpse, surrounded by hundreds of rats, who were with difficulty driven away from their horrid feast. There was not the slightest trace of food found, and the few cold embers in the stove were all that remained of the furniture."

A SPEECH IN OLD TIMES.—They were not given to much speaking in Revolutionary days. What was said was brief and to the point, as the reader of Col. Cleveland's address to his men going into action at King's Mountain will see:—

"My brave fellows," said the gallant old North Carolinian, "we have beat the tories, and we can beat them. They are all cowards. If they had the spirit of men, they would join with their fellow citizens, in supporting the independence of their country. When engaged, you are not to wait for the word of command from me. I will show you by my example how to fight. I can undertake no more. Every man must consider himself as an officer, and act from his own judgment. Fire as quick as you can, and stand your ground as long as you can. When you can do no better, get behind trees or retreat; but I beg of you not to run quite off. If we are repulsed, let us make a point to return and renew the fight. Perhaps you may have better luck in the second attempt than the first. If any of you are afraid, such have leave to retire, and they are requested immediately to take themselves off."

How Senator Seward Spoke.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller describes how Senator Seward delivers his speeches in an exceedingly free and easy manner. Now he leans his elbows upon the railing behind his chair, and talks away in the most leisurely style imaginable. Now his countenance wears a sort of grim smile. Anon he straightens up to the full of his very brief stature, and thunders for the space of a few brief sentences. Then he unbends and dallies with his spectacles. Once in a while he takes a pinch of snuff. Then he will turn his face to his Republican brethren on his right, and speak in a tone quite inaudible in the galleries. His nose is a most prominent feature, a regular promontory, hooked, bold and expressive. It is such a nose as Bonaparte patronized in the choice of his officers and right-hand men. Though good-natured in the extreme, Senator Seward has a stern resolution and pertinacity of purpose, which nothing can daunt or bend.

Doing a Profitable Business.—A Washington letter says that the bar of one of the fashionable hotels in that city has taken $21,000 for drinks in the past fourteen months.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GREENE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

The annual meetings of the Greene Monument Association are fixed by the Constitution on the anniversary day of the Battle of Guilford. The battle was fought on the 15th of March, 1781, and on last Monday night, the Association held its first annual meeting.

The following Officers were elected to act for the ensuing twelve months:

President, Gov. J. M. Morehead.

Vice Presidents, Hon. John M. Dick; Hon. John A. Gilmer; Rev. E. W. Caruthers, D. D.; Rev. T. M. Jones; Rev. J. Jones Smyth; Rev. C. H. Wiley; Prof. R. Sterling; Jesse H. Lindsay, Esq; Peter Adams, Esq; Ralph Gorrell, Esq, Isaac Thacker, Esq, Anselmu Reid, Esq.; Calvin Johnson, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary, W. L. Scott.

Recording Secretary, C. C. Cole.

Treasurer, D. P. Weir.

Managers, Jed. H. Lindsay; Charles G. Yates; Robert P. Dick; Rev. N. H. D. Wilson; W. A. Caldwell; Lyndon Swaim; W. J. McConnel; Jas. Sloan; Levi M. Scott; James M. Garrett.

Having transacted the regular business of the meeting, the President introduced to the audience, the Hon. David L. Swain, President of our University. Being the first annual meeting of the Association, whose chief object, apart from the erection of a Monument to the memory of General Greene, is to disseminate knowledge among the people, the speaker very properly began at the beginning—laid a wide spread and solid foundation for future architects to build upon. The history of the *causes* of the war with Great Britain was as instructive as interesting, since the facts and documents presented were of a character not generally known, many of them having been recently collected by the speaker himself, the legislature of the State having appointed him agent for the purpose of collecting early documentary history of the State.

He spoke of the administrations of Governors Dobbs and Tryon; of the oppressive taxes to support these extravagant and prodigal administrations; of the bigoted supremacy and usurpation of the established church over all other denominations; and similar facts which led to the formation of a body of men, called Regulators, and of the first battle of the Revolution, the battle of Alamance, fought in this county, in 1771, five years before the battle of Lexington, heretofore given the honor. And a singular coincidence, which connected with other facts, make Guilford county the most interesting spot to the historians, in America, the fatal blow, ten years later, was given in the same county less than twenty miles from the scene of the first. The speaker entertained the audience for nearly two hours, and then, from the lateness of the hour, was compelled to leave many interesting facts for future developments.

By a unanimous voice, the Association returned Gov. Swain a vote of thanks for his able, interesting and profound address, and requested him to prepare a copy for publication. If published, the public will find within it an immense amount of useful information, doing honor not only to the brave sons of the Colony, but to the equally heroic daughters.

After a brief explanation of the objects of the Association by the President, a large number of the audience enrolled their names as members. The payment of one dollar will constitute any person in whose name it may be contributed a life member, and for which a certificate is given by the Treasurer.—*Greensboro' Times.*

Important Suit.—A friend in Anson informs us that at the recent term of the Superior Court for that county, Judge Manly presiding, a suit was tried wherein the bank of Wadesboro' was plaintiff and Wm. H. Tomlinson and others defendants. The bank sued for about $10,000. The defendants pleaded fraud and usury. For the plaintiffs, Messrs. Ashe, Osborne, and Hargrave; for defendants, Messrs. Strange, Gaines, Dargan and McCorkle. All made able speeches, and the jury, after being out about three hours, returned a verdict in favor of the defendants. His Honor granted a new trial.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Horrible Murder.—We learn that Mr. Charles W. Nixon living on Mr. Owen Holmes' plantation, on Topsail Sound, about 24 miles from Wilmington, was shot and killed by a negro named Peter, the property of Mr. Holmes, on last evening. The negro had been runaway for some time and Mr. Nixon was in the act of arresting him when he was shot by the negro and died immediately. The negro has succeeded in making his escape. Sheriff Hall, we believe, has summoned a posse to effect the arrest of the negro. Coroner Jones is holding an inquest to-day.

Wil. Herald.

The negro has been taken and lodged in jail.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES,

TO THE MEMORY OF DR. EDMUND M'QUEEN.

There is a land where strength decays,
Where wisdom comes to naught;
Where vice claims virtue's honest praise;
Where love with gold is bought:

There is a land where genius dies,
Where science meets its doom;
Where all that's great, or good, or wise,
Sinks in oblivion's gloom.

There is a land where beauty fades
Upon its icy breast;
While earthly sorrow the heart pervades,
And pain 's a constant guest.

And there's a world where love and truth,
Perennial rise and bloom;
Where virtue in its purest form
Shall triumph o'er the tomb.

O, how gladly did thy tortured breast
Reject earth's base control,
And hail afar in region's blest
The sunrise of thy soul!

'Tis sweet to think we all shall lie
Ere long within one common tomb,
Till from death's bonds released we fly
To those best realms beyond its gloom.

AMICUS.

FOR SALE.

A HORSE AND CARRIAGE. Also, a PIANO and many articles of Household Furniture.

Apply to T. T. S. LAIDLEY,
Major U. S. A.

March 18. 94tf

STOCK.

WILL be sold at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday 24th March next, at 12 o'clock M., THREE SHARES Bank of Cape Fear Stock, SIX SHARES Cape Fear Navigation Co. Do.

Terms at sale.

MARIA JOHNSON, Adm'x of C. Johnson, dec'd.
C. E. LEETE, Auctioneer.

March 17, 1858. 94-2t

K. M. MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

☞ Usual advances on Consignments. ☜

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

The French Assassination Case.—The London papers contain the bill of indictment against the conspirators charged with the attempt to murder the Emperor and Empress of the French on the 14th of January last. The document covers four columns and a half, the print small and close. A complete history of the movements of the accused, from the time they initiated the plot until they attempted its consummation, is given; being gathered from the investigations of the police and the confessions extracted from the prisoners. The French mode of trial differs from the English and American, in assuming the accused to be guilty until innocence is proved. Hence the prisoners were subjected to most rigorous examinations separately, and then in presence of each other, to establish from their own mouths the guilt which the Government assumed; and all the evidence thus extracted, with the official coloring, is embodied in the bill of indictment. The results of the attempt at assassinating the Emperor are thus set forth:

"The Imperial carriage was literally riddled; it was struck in different parts by seventy-six projectiles. One of the horses, struck in twenty-five places, was killed on the spot, and the other was so severely injured that it was obliged to be killed afterwards. Several splinters went into the interior of the carriage. It has been judicially ascertained that one hundred and fifty-six persons were struck; and the number of wounds, according to medical reports, amounted to five hundred and eleven. In this long list of victims were comprised twenty-one women, eleven children, thirteen Lancers, eleven Gardes de Paris, and thirty-one police agents. Besides the two horses of the Imperial carriage, twenty-four belonging to the Lancers were struck, two of which died on the spot, and three more the next day."

The Dead of the Eliza Battle.—Capt. Stone, a few days ago, on the steamer Magnolia, revisited the scene of the destruction of the Eliza Battle, in hopes of discovering the bodies of those who were unaccounted for. He succeeded in finding the remains of Rev. A. M. Newman, of Kentucky; Dr. S. H. Jones, of Greene county, Alabama; a child of B. Cromwell, of Alabama; T. J. Mathews, of Yazoo City, and of three others, who had been employed on the boat. On the body of Rev. Mr. Newman was found 85300; on that of Dr. Jones $1400; the coat of L. Y. Morton contained $3000 in drafts. This discovery was fortunate for the families of the lost.

New Orleans Picayune.

Female Suasion.—Great Excitement at Cuyahoga Falls.—A correspondent writes us that the citizens of Cuyahoga Falls were last Saturday surprised by the sudden appearance in the street of some forty "female women," armed with axes, hatchets, hammers, &c. The curiously armed and equipped females immediately proceeded to the saloon over the post office—the doors of which were barred against them. They demanded admission, and whatever of the ardent the premises contained. Both requests were denied. But as "Hell hath no fury like a woman (s) *corned*," they soon chopped the doors down, and made a complete wreck of the establishment. They then marched to the other saloon and soon mingled several barrels of "Lawty's best" with the waters of the dark rolling Cuyahoga. At the hotel the amazons met with a rather warm reception—a plentiful sprinkling of hot and cold water, keeping them at bay for some time. However, they affected an entrance, but spared the landlord's ale on his promising to sell no more.

A Bad Speculation.—A sharp and wealthy farmer of Macoupin county, Ill., not many miles from Brighton and Miles's Station, has on hand, it is stated, 1,500 bushels of choice wheat, the crop of 1856. Last year he refused $1 75 per bushel for it. He held on for $2. He has now contracted to deliver it at the railroad at 73 cents per bushel.

The Leviathan's Visit to America.—The Boston Journal says that Capt. Harrison, who is to command the Leviathan, writes that he is to be in Portland, Maine, with his vessel, in the latter part of June, and that he proposes to remain there with her seven weeks.

Sale of Tea in New York.—The tea sale by auction on Tuesday, indicates a return of animation in trade. The entire catalogue of about 7,000 half chests, realizing some $120,000, was sold in thirty-six minutes.

An Unenviable Distinction.—It is stated, on what appears to be undoubted authority, that the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, contains more groggeries than any other city in the United States, except New York.

TURPENTINE STILL FOR SALE.

A SIXTEEN Barrel Turpentine Still, complete, with all the fixtures. Apply to

SMITH & ELLIOT.

Address, Fayetteville P. O.

March 17. 95*3t

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons against trading for a note given by me to Joseph McKay, for One Hundred and Fifty-five Dollars, dated Feb. 25, 1858. I have not had value received, as can be proven, therefore I am determined not to pay it.

WILLIAM McKAY,
Richmond Co., N. C.

March 18. 95-*3tpd

DAVID ANDERSON,

DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

NORTH-WEST CORNER MARKET SQUARE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

March 12, 1858. 93itf

GARDEN SEEDS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED. These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drumhead,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
COLLARDS,	" White Globe,
CARROT,	" Ruta Bags,
MELON—Nutmeg,	CORN—Sweet,
" Water,	ALSO,
MUSTARD,	Onion Sets,
ONION—White,	Blue Grass Seed,
" Red,	PARSLEY,
	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-itf

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 7. 66-

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

GUBERNATORIAL.—The Asheville Spectator, which strenuously objects to the American party supporting Mr. McRae or any other democrat for Governor, asks,—

"How stands the Fayetteville Observer? Is it for McRae and Democratic Distribution? As one of the oldest and most influential papers of the State, as well as one which still maintains its old Whig principles, we should like to know its views upon the question before us."

The Observer cannot see that it has any thing to do with the question. Attached to neither of the parties, we have no right nor inclination to meddle with the arrangements of either. Therefore we take no part in bringing forward or keeping back any candidate. When all the candidates shall have been selected, we expect to give our support to that one whom we may deem best fitted to advance the honor and prosperity of the State.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.—Meetings in Davie, Ashe, Craven and Columbus have nominated Judge Ellis.

Stokes County has nominated Mr. Holden.

The Wilmington Journal publishes a letter from Judge Person declining to be considered a candidate for the Democratic nomination at Charlotte.

The Milton Chronicle publishes a communication recommending Hon. A. W. Venable as a Democratic Candidate for Governor. Mr. Venable has been for many years by vote and speech in favor of Land Distribution, but has not been read out of the party therefor. He was in the last Democratic State Convention. The Chronicle learns that there is a strong probability that Mr. Venable will be a candidate.

A NEW ROUTE FOR GOODS.—The Newbern Express of Friday last says that a quantity of goods has just arrived there in a schooner from New York, *for merchants in Salisbury.*

And so the North Carolina Rail Road, in whose success our neighbors of Wilmington took so much interest, and to which they subscribed so liberally, is already diverting the carrying trade from Wilmington. What will it do when the road is completed to Beaufort?

A road from Fayetteville to the West could never have turned trade away from Wilmington, but the reverse. Wilmington, however, strangely enough, has not aided this route. She will see her mistake some day.

A SURPRISE.—On Friday afternoon last, Hay street was taken by surprise at the appearance of a superb new Fire Engine, which on examination proved to be from the U. S. Arsenal on Hay Mount, being part of the machinery of that establishment purchased last summer by Major Laidley, under the act of Congress of the preceding session. It is a very beautiful and highly finished machine, in perfect order, and of the latest improvement, being in most particulars different from those already here belonging to the town. The citizens, old and young, soon manned the brakes and its power was tested. Though worked irregularly by unaccustomed hands, it threw a large stream of water, some of it reaching to a height of 115 or 120 feet perpendicular—amply sufficient for any buildings in this place. It was then tried with two streams at the same time, which is a novelty here, and still worked to entire satisfaction.

The Engine was built by Messrs. Button & Blake, of Waterford, N. Y., and cost, with 500 feet of hose, about $2000.

It is intended, of course, for the protection of the government property at the Arsenal, where there will doubtless be a sufficient force to form a strong fire company, when the works there are put in full operation. But besides its employment at the Arsenal, the uniform courtesy of all the Commandants of that establishment, and the interest they have all taken in the welfare of this community, assure us that it will be brought into use at all fires in town and on Haymount. It was the intention of Maj. Laidley to have organized for the present a citizens' company for that purpose.

We learn that the other articles of machinery authorised by Congress, including a 30 horse-power engine, with a boiler weighing about 7 tons, laithes, trip-hammers &c. have arrived here, though not yet put up; and that the purchases have been made at a cost far below the sum appropriated. The surplus will be applied to the purchase of still more machinery, necessary to the complete equipment of the establishment as an Arsenal of Construction.

It is expected that Congress will make a liberal appropriation at the present session for the purchase of materials for gun carriages and other army implements.

The performance of the Arsenal Engine seems to have excited a spirit of emulation in the town authorities, for on the next afternoon our eyes were gratified with a sight of both the town engines, which had not been worked, so far as we know, for many months. No. 1 performed very well, almost equal to the Arsenal engine. No. 2, we understand, was decidedly inferior in power.

OUT OF DEBT.—We learn from the Winston Sentinel, that Forsyth County is out of debt, and has funds enough on hand to carry her through another year. The County Court therefore has laid no tax for county purposes. The Common School Tax is 25 cents on the poll, and 10 cents on the $100 of real estate. And the Poor Tax is a like amount on each.

MR. GILMER'S LAND BILL.—The National Intelligencer gives the following synopsis of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives last week by Mr. Gilmer. We fear that it is too just and equal a measure to receive the sanction of a body which seldom acts upon principles of justice, but generally with reference to political and even personal effect. It is right, however, and Mr. Gilmer deserves the thanks of his constituents for introducing it. Were it to become a law, he would deserve the thanks of every man, woman and child in the old States; for it would afford them the means of education and internal improvements, without a resort to taxation. It would stop emigration, for North Carolina would then have all she needs to make her the most desirable spot of earth to live on.

Equalizing Gifts of the Public Lands.—Amongst the bills introduced in the House of Representatives on Monday last was one by Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, to prevent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus in the Treasury and to equalize the grants of lands to the several States. This bill provides, in substance, that in all cases hereafter when donations or gifts of the public lands are made by Congress to any State, or to any company or corporation of any State, a like quantity of land (in proportion to the representation of the States) shall be due and granted to all the other States. The bill also proposes to enact that hereafter whenever at the end of each fiscal year there shall be in the Treasury a surplus of money over and above the immediate claims on the Treasury, and also the sum of six millions of dollars subject to draft, such surplus shall be deposited with the several States, so far as they may be willing to receive it, in proportion to their respective representation in Congress; provided, however, that the distribution of surplus moneys under the proposed act shall in no case exceed the amounts received from the sales of the public lands from and after the passage of the act.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The Commissioner of the Land Office has replied to the call for full information made by the House of Representatives, that it is entirely out of the power of the Office, with its present force and heavy current duties, to give such information at present. Thirty or forty additional clerks and three years' labor will be required, he says, to perform the duty.

From the brief response made we learn that the sales of land have been, from first to last, 139,032,865 acres. Grants to the new States and Territories (the last have as yet only received small portions) have been:—

For Schools and Universities	67,736,572 acres.
" "Internal Improvements"	10,897,313 "
" Railroads	25,403,993 "
" Swamp Lands (frequently the best)	51,948,916 "
Reserved for Railroads	8,955,383 "

44,109,879 acres have been granted for military services, and about 5,000,000 acres for sundry other purposes.

AN OUTRAGE.—Our readers may remember that Judge Loring of Massachusetts did his duty faithfully in a fugitive slave case in Boston some two or three years ago. He thus brought down upon himself the bitter animosity of the whole fanatical tribe, who have been ever since endeavoring to have him removed from office. The late Gov. Gardner, however, honored him for his conduct and refused to remove him. A more pliant individual, ex-Speaker Banks, now fills the office of Governor, and he has carried into effect the request of the Legislature. Judge Loring, the man who honestly performed his sworn duty, is turned out by Gov. Banks, the man who drew $2500 from the U. S. Treasury for fifteen days' service as a member of Congress, and who is strongly suspected of having fingered some of Lawrence, Stone & Co's wool bribery money. Fit instrument to perform such an act.

KANSAS MATTERS.—It is announced that the latest intelligence received at Washington from Kansas removes all doubt of the election of the Abolition ticket, and Gen. Calhoun declares his intention to give certificates accordingly. His letter published a few days ago prepared the public for this result.

Where Mr. Calhoun acquired the right to go behind the returns made to him, investigate alleged frauds, determine upon them and set aside the returns in consequence, is not stated. That is a power belonging exclusively to the Legislature of Kansas, and cannot be legally exercised by an officer whose only duty in the matter is to give certificates of election in accordance with the Judge's returns.

Upon the whole the South seems to have been systematically bamboozled by the Administration. First we had the adoption of a slavery Constitution; and then the election of a State ticket of officers committed to the Constitution and favorable to the South. Thus our Southern Congressmen have been led to commit themselves to Lecompton so thoroughly that their passions will not permit, even if their judgment dictated, a step backwards. This point achieved, the Administration instructed Calhoun to investigate the frauds, (all the time known to have decided the election,) set aside the returns, and elect the other party; expressly conceding the right to alter the Constitution at pleasure, though it is as expressly declared in the Constitution that it shall not be altered before 1864.

It is said that the Lecompton Bill will shortly pass both Houses. If so, the South will have the satisfaction of knowing that it has done its enemies' work, and strengthened their hands, whilst it has weakened its own moral power by conniving at and supporting frauds in no way serviceable to it.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—Florida papers regard the Indian War as virtually ended. The delegation of Western Indians had met Bowlegs, who said that he and his people were satisfied with the war, but that he must see Jumper (one of the delegation not in attendance) before making known his conclusion. Jumper and Bowlegs have been on bad terms, and it is supposed that if their conference terminates in a friendly manner the Seminoles will at once go West.

SAVANNAH, March 19.

Intelligence has been received that Billy Bowlegs has agreed to emigrate with his tribe on the terms proposed by the Government.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, Mr. Crittenden spoke on Kansas. He referred to the right of the people to govern themselves as the great principle applicable to present circumstances. The President, he said, has recommended with unusual earnestness the admission of Kansas. It was a question in his mind only of facts, whether the Lecompton Constitution comes with such authority and sanction from the people as obliges us to recognize it as the Constitution of Kansas. He thought it did not, and said that the evidence of Messrs. Walker and Stanton shows it to be against the will of an overwhelming majority of the people. Mr. Crittenden recapitulated the statements as to the various frauds committed at the elections, and then examined the legality of the Lecompton constitution, declaring that it was not the constitution of Kansas, but only of the convention which framed it. The vote of ten thousand against it, on the 4th of January, shows that it is not the constitution of the people. They tell you it is particularly obnoxious to them, because it is tainted with fraud. It is one of a series of frauds, instigated for the purpose of getting and keeping possession of the government of Kansas, from the first election carried by armed invaders from Missouri down to the present day. Hence he concluded that to impose it on Kansas would be a plain and palpable violation of the right of the people to govern themselves. But, continued Mr. Crittenden, the Lecompton Constitution carries on its face the evidence of corruption. Those who framed it knew it contained provisions which the Free State men could not assent to. Therefore none were allowed to vote unless sworn to support it,—slavery provisions and all. The six thousand votes shown in its favor were put in with the view of exhibiting a suitable majority, and in order not to make the fraud too monstrous. And how, he asked, can gentlemen ignore these frauds, in the face of internal evidence and concurrent testimony? The people of Kansas say it is not their Constitution, and ask us to send it back to be submitted to a vote of the people. Can we, he asked, refuse such a request? Senators ought to look to truth and principle, without searching for presumptions and precedents.

Holding these principles, he said, he could not put his hand to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. Mr. Crittenden then asked what can the South gain by the admission of Kansas under that constitution? No Senator believes she can be a slave State,—the laws of climate and geography forbid it.

He contended that the majority of the people of Kansas should be allowed to make such a Constitution as they please. That, he said, is the great American principle; that is the principle of the South itself. He then spoke discursively on various topics. He had lived all his life in a Southern climate, and was ready to defend his rights there. But in the same resolute spirit in which he would defend his own rights, would he defend the rights of others. He repeated that he did not believe Kansas could be a slave State—the South was deceived in that respect. Referring to the Missouri Compromise, he said it would have been better to let it stand. The South could gain nothing by it, nor the North, but it was hallowed as a bond of union. Its accomplishment was hailed as one of the greatest acts of that great leader, Henry Clay. It brought peace to the country by localizing slavery, and it should not have been broken. Has its repeal brought us peace? The reverse of peace; it has brought us trouble. There should be no excitement. Why should his friends at the North use such invectives?—invectives he must say of a most atrocious kind. Why should we not live in peace and harmony as our fathers did? We are united in language, and in blood. And yet the great destinies of the future are forgotten, while this petty subject of disagreement is nursed into colossal proportions. Alluding to previous debates, he said he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the South, and the gentleman from Maine had given those of the North, and while listening to them, it seemed to him that this was the most natural Union in the world. If either of these sections was apart, it would make a nation of which any man may be proud to be a citizen. What a magnificent Union it makes when you put both together! Were this discord but lulled, what a summer's sea lies before us of boundless prosperity. In conclusion, he said he should vote on the question as a Senator of the United States of America, not as a sectional man. He owed allegiance to no section. He protested against the dogma that a constitution may be rightfully changed at the will of the people in other forms than those for which provision is made in its body. He also gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill providing for the admission of Kansas conditionally, on the ratification of the Lecompton Constitution by a full and fair vote of the people, and, in case of its rejection, by authorizing the formation of a new State government.

Mr. Trumbull continued the discussion on the same side.

On Thursday the Kansas discussion was continued by Messrs. Toombs and Bell. Night sessions were ordered.

On Friday, Mr. Seward presented a petition for the prompt extinction of slavery.

Mr. Foster of Connecticut continued the Kansas discussion.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the Army Bill (volunteers) was discussed.

On Thursday the discussion was continued.

On Friday, Gen. Quitman's bill for one regiment of mounted riflemen for the defence of the Texas frontier, and four regiments of Volunteers for general service, was passed

FARMER'S BANK.—A letter from the Cashier to a citizen of Kinston is published in the Advocate. The Bank, it is stated, is perfectly solvent, not the "slightest chance" for a noteholder and "no necessity" for a stockholder "to lose a cent."

SPECIAL COURT.—Judge Manly has ordered a special term of the Superior Court for Stanly County, to be held on the last Monday of May.

CADETS.—A number of West Point Cadet appointments have been announced. Among them we find from North Carolina, C. H. Barron of the 2d, W. C. Cannady of the 4th, D. R. Adams of the 6th, and G. W. Clayton of the 8th Congressional District.

The Celebration of the completion of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad from Newbern to Goldsboro, so as to admit the running of the train through, will come off in Newbern on the 29th of April. Extensive preparations are being made.—*Newbern Express.*

Reading Democrats out of the Party.—Hon. S. S. Cox, Representative from Ohio, writing home to his constituents, says that those who undertake to read out the Western Democrats opposing Lecompton, *"might as well try to read the hickories out of the Western woods."*

THE REV. DR. HAWKS.—In a letter from New York to the Richmond Whig, written by "a gentleman of education, talents and accomplishments, and not unknown to literary fame," there is some account of the "Ethnological Society," and the "Historical Society," of New York, the latter with a splendid Society building, just finished, which cost $80,000. In these Societies our countryman Dr. Hawks is a leading member—the President of one of them. Of him the writer says,—

"Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., one of the most remarkable men I have ever known, is hard at work on his new volume of History of North Carolina. I repeat it, Dr. Hawks is most certainly a remarkable man. How he can possibly find time to write anything in the shape of solid history is surprising to all who know him. Imagine an author seated at his table in the deep seclusion of his study, remote from the accustomed walk of the house, and secure from intrusion, except through his family servants, deeply engaged in an intricate and difficult point, which has probably puzzled the brains of many before him. In the very midst of his profoundest study, a call comes, which will take no excuse, no evasion, no put-off. In less than an hour, another comes; in five minutes, another; in half an hour, still another; and so goes the day. And as goes this day, so goes to-morrow, and the next, and the next! They are his parishioners, and will not be put off! What can any man do under such circumstances? Dr. Hawks is eminently a literary man; he is a close student, and profound thinker, or he could never accomplish one-twentieth part of that which he does so well. His Japan Expedition is a colossal monument to his name. I saw him the other day, an hour before he went to administer the last sad offices to his departed friend, the late Com. Perry. He spoke eloquently and impressively of his association with, and admiration of, the man. I regard Dr. Hawks as altogether the most profound student in American History, that this, or any other country, has ever produced. If it were not robbing the Church, I should rejoice to see this eminent divine transplanted into an appropriate Chair of History, in either the University of Virginia, whither my heart yearningly turns, or to old Yale, or Harvard. This would be a field fitted to the display of his splendid acquirements. By the way, is it not discreditable that we have not a single Chair of American History in all our Universities and Colleges, combined?"

This idea of a Chair of History is worthy of consideration. If Dr. Hawks fills such a position it should be in his native State.

The same writer says,—

"The genial month of May promises a fine treat to the readers of History. Mr. Bancroft's second work will be issued on the first day of May next. It will embrace a most interesting period in the history of this country, and its appearance is looked forward to with an interest not felt for either of the preceding volumes. It will possess especial interest to Virginians. The events immediately preceding the Revolution—the policy of the Carolinas—the feeling of the people as exhibited through Patrick Henry—the Convention of 1775—the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, &c. Preceding all these were some events in both extremes of the State possessing great local interest:—the *Dunmore war*, or *Creap war*, or *war of* 1774, as that event was, and still is called."

NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAIN SCENERY, &c.—Henry E. Colton, Esq. Senior Editor of the Asheville Spectator, gives a glowing description of the scenery and riches of the mountains and valleys of the West, among which he has spent a fortnight on horseback. We extract the following:—

"The valley of Valley River, I remarked in my last, is one of the most beautiful I have ever seen, and in fertility and wealth it does not deceive its looks. If I were going to be a farmer—and they are the happiest and most independent of men—I know of no life I would desire more, I would as lieve own a farm on Valley River, as any section I have ever yet seen. Not only is the soil fertile, but there is in the hillsides and valleys a mineral wealth perfectly inexhaustible; Iron, Lead, Silver and Gold abound in chief. Marble, of various qualities and species, is found in the greatest abundance. I was surprised to see in Murphy numbers of chimneys built of marble, which by a little work is capable of the highest polish—while in the quarry I found an immense vein of the purest white. The vein of lead, silver and gold—more valuable for lead and silver than anything else—follows close upon the marble vein, rather to its Southern side. About two miles of the traced vein is owned by D. F. Ramsour, Esq., who has politely offered to furnish me with a box of the mineral specimens of Valley River. It has been opened in several places—one at a mine called No. 6, is now in law, and will probably lie idle for some time. Its original owners are Mr. A. J. Patton, of Macon, and G. L. Morris, of Cherokee. The indications of iron are very strong even on the West side of the Valley river Mts., but the only mines which have been worked of much account are in a few steps of the road through the valley. I was told that articles of ironware sold in Cherokee at from 3 to 5 cts. per pound, never dearer than the latter. They have Iron Works in the county with no facility for getting it to market. Copper has been found in some places, but is not so valuable as the other minerals. It is very evident to me from what I have seen, that the valley of Valley River contains more undeveloped wealth than any scope of country of the same or larger size in the world. I have never seen its equal and I do not care to see its superior. I could stand and gaze at it—beautiful even in its not half-cultivated state—and my heart swell with pride when I think that all this beauty is within my own glorious Carolina. But how neglected, how unknown? How many of the wealthy farmers of Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington or Carteret, know that amid the fastnesses of our mountains, as many bushels of corn can be raised to the acre as on their boasted swamp lands. None, we fear, none. Nor will they ever know it until they have more of the North Carolina spirit. Day after day Charleston and Savannah—both inferior ports—reap the fruits of North Carolina industry, while the best port of the Southern States is lying idle and almost without improvement. We may oftentimes repeat that this should not be so, but again the Legislature assembles and the claims of the west are passed by, while South Carolina continues to strain every nerve to be ahead and win the prize."

"I spent nearly a day at Mr. Walker's on the upper waters of Valley River—and a pleasanter spot to stay at I have seldom found. I would recommend persons visiting the Western mountains to call on him. I learned that about fourteen miles from his house there is a large and high mountain wholly of beautiful flesh colored marble, and that there is in it a Blowing Cave. Having no guide and some other circumstances preventing, I did not visit it."

The Greensborough Times announces the death of its Senior proprietor, Edmund W. Ogburn, Esq. He was a native of Guilford, and had twice represented that County in the State Legislature.

By Telegraph.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 20, 1858.

The Arabia, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., has arrived. Cotton has declined one-eighth. Spirits Turpentine 3s. lower [about 5 cents a gallon.] Both dull. Here Spirits 49, or less.

NEW YORK, March 18.

Riot in New York.—This morning a man was run over and killed by the Hudson river railroad train on 11th avenue. This caused a riot among the Irish laborers. The police were sent to the spot, but were beaten off with stones. The rioters were 500 strong. Another passing train was attacked by a shower of stones, but no serious injury was done. At 2 o'clock quiet had been restored.

ALBANY, March 18.

The Senate passed the Assembly Anti-Lecompton resolutions this morning.

Five Persons Burned to Death.—A horrible affair occurred at New Philadelphia, Ohio, a few days ago. A young man named Gray arrived there recently from Iowa, with his sister, who was deranged, intending to stop there till he could make arrangements to take her to the insane asylum at Columbus. The sister was placed in a lock up near the town for safe keeping. During the night a near neighbor discovered smoke issuing from the lock up, and gave the alarm. Before any aid arrived the building was wrapped in flames. Miss Gray, two women, a girl about fifteen, and a young man, who were confined in the building, perished in the flames.

Some Hog.—We understand that on the 3rd inst., Mr. Ivy King of Jones county killed a hog which weighed 864 pounds. It would not require many such to supply pork enough for a small family, would it? Is it not better economy to raise fewer large hogs well fattened, than so many small ones scarcely fattened at all?—*Kinston Advocate.*

MARRIED,

In Stanly Co., on Sunday the 7th inst., MATHIAS BARRINGER, Esq., to Mrs. LUCINDA HARRIS,—all of that county..

At Malcom Blue's Esq., in Richmond county, on the 18th inst., by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. ARCHIBALD BLUE of Robeson to Miss MARY JANE McGILVARY

DIED,

In Wilmington, on Thursday last, Mrs. GEORGIA B. DUNHAM, widow of Thos. W. Dunham, dec'd, aged 22 years.

In Wilmington, on the 14th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Mr. JACOB DAVIS, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 8th inst., at his residence in Robeson Co., N. C., after an illness of eleven weeks of a complicated disease, JOHN B. McCORMIC, aged 71 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The deceased was long a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and the morning previous to his death asked what day it was? on being told it was the Sabbath, he said, this day I have great need of a Saviour, and prayed his heavenly Father to take him home to himself in peace. He leaves an aged wife, six sons and six daughters, and a large connection of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.—COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 22.

BACON—	11 a 12	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	23 a 24	English	4 a 0
CANDLES-F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	33 a 35
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11¼ a 11½	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8 a 8½	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	5 25 a 5 30	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 40
Super.	5 00 a 5 10	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	4 75 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	0 75 a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	1 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 90 a 1 00	WOOL—	15 a 18
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 35 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 35 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 15 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	a 42

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—The market closed on Saturday rather tame.

Flour—A slight advance.

Corn—No change.

Peas—The market being well supplied we report a slight decline.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 20, 1858.

Virgin and Yellow Turpentine 2 85, Hard 1 65. No sales of Spirits or Rosin. Tar 1 60. Liverpool Salt 70, cash; a lot of 500 sacks sold at that rate.

At New York, Southern Flour heavy and dull at 4 75 to $5 for mixed to good, 5 05 to $6 for fancy. Cotton heavy, sellers more anxious than buyers. middling uplands 12. Spirits dull at 50.

At Cheraw, sales of 411 bales of cotton, for the week ending on Tuesday last, at 8½ to 11¾: most sales at 10 to 11.

At Charleston, Cotton 9¼ to 12¼, a full ¼.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. March 20—Str Fanny, with passengers and goods for D McNeill, W H Lutterloh, C E Leete, Wm McIntyre, J O Boon & Co, H & E J Lilly, J Martine, Beaver Creek Co, R E Heide, J A Pemberton, D & W McLaurin, G W Williams & Co, S J Hinsdale, E W Willkings, H Flenspoch.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 17.—Schr Lucy L Sharpe fm Key West, Fla, L P Smith from New York, Ellen Randall from Little River. 18.—Schr Moonlight fm St Thomas. 19—Schrs Smithsonian fm Charleston, J A Bayard fm Martinique.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs her patrons and the public, that she can now supply them with

Hot Bread, Pies, Cakes, &c.,

Daily before dinner, at her store on Green Street.

MRS. M. BANKS.

March 22, 1858. 95-2t

Presbyterian 1 week.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Sup'r Court Office, 15th March 1858.

IN pursuance of direction of His Honor Judge Manly, Notice is hereby given, that the Regular Term of the Superior Court of LAW AND EQUITY, for the County of Harnett, will be held at the Court House in TOOMER, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1858. WITNESSES and SUITORS will take notice accordingly.

Witness, A. D. McLEAN,

95-tC Clerk Superior Court.

Carolinian copy.

FOR SALE.

TANNERS' OIL, (a pure article.)
NEAT'S FOOT, LAMP, and
MACHINERY OIL. In quantities to suit.

Apply to B. ROSE.

March 22, 1858. 95-3t

150 Casks Lump Lime, of superior quality and in most excellent order, just received and for sale by BEVERLY ROSE.

March 22, 1858. 95-3t

1858. FOR THE SPRING & SUMMER. 1858.

JUST RECEIVED, one of the most magnificent Stocks of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Mantillas, Bonnets, Dress Trimmings; some of the most beautiful Robes a'Quills, now all the fashion.

Also, an extensive assortment of

CLOTHING, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Farming Implements, Boots, Shoes, Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valices, Parasols, Sun Shades, Fans, and choice Family

GROCERIES.

Making in all one of the handsomest assortments ever exhibited in this market. Ladies and Gentlemen of Lumberton, and Robeson County in general, are very respectfully solicited to give an early call.

S. W. ERRANT,

Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

March 22, 1858. 95*1mo

POTATO SLIPS.

50 BUSHELS, superior quality, for sale by D. ANDERSON.

March 20. 95-2t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Alex. Johnson & Crow is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Peter Crow. All business of the firm will be settled by Alex. Johnson, Jr., who is fully authorized to use the name of the firm for the speedy closing of their business.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,
PETER CROW.

Alex. Johnson, Jr., having purchased the entire interest of Peter Crow in the late firm, will continue the Dry Goods business as heretofore at their old stand, where he would be pleased to see his old friends and customers. ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

NOTICE!

ALL those indebted either to A. Johnson & Co., Alex. Johnson, Jr., or Alex. Johnson & Crow, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as it is necessary that I should collect their old notes and accounts as soon as possible.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.

March 20. 95-2t

TRUST SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday 27th March, 1858, at 12 o'clock, to close a Deed of Trust executed by Wm P. Elliott, all that LOT OF LAND AND LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Person Street, occupied by said Elliott; also, all his interest in Steamers Rowan, Magnolia and Fanny, and the Flats connected with said Boats. Terms made known at sale.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Trustee.

March 20, 1858. 95ts

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most desirable improved lots in the town of Morganton. There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, susceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for building purposes; it is surrounded by streets, which will make it approachable on either side. There is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, entirely new, with eight large rooms, two wide passages, a brick kitchen with two large rooms, all the necessary outhouses, including ice-house, a well-house, and an excellent well of never failing water, cribs, stable, bathhouse, &c., &c. This lot commands one of the most beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of various kinds. I will also sell 416 acres of first class wood and open land, lying within 1½ miles of Morganton, and about 800 acres lying within 3 miles of town, the greater portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco and wheat land in Burke county. About 250 acres of this tract is in a fine state of cultivation, and has all the necessary buildings upon it for a white family and for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to within 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It is unnecessary to say anything about the health and beauty of this part of North Carolina, as it is proverbial for both. I am anxious to sell the above property, and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit persons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further information, with regard to this property or the terms on which it will be sold, can get the necessary information by writing to the subscriber, or to Tod R. Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.

E. E. GREENLEE.

March 10, 1858. 95*3m

PILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED!

READ THIS.

"I can only account for my present sound health, from the constant, though moderate use of BERRAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS—having from my youth suffered, at intervals from *Piles*, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me. I have for several months past, though subject to loss of sleep, and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease; while my general health is very much improved."

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate, are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.

March 20. 95-2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1858.

Neill McKay vs. Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhaul, Duncan McKay, Alexander McKay and others.

Petition for Sale of Slaves

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander McKay and the children of Mary McPhaul, and the children of Margaret, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton on the fourth Monday in May next to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

95*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term 1858.

Richard Street vs. Murdo Street and Donald Street.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Donald Street, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident of this State: Ordered therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Donald Street to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of January 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

A. H. McNEILL, Clk.

Issued 20th March 1858. 95*6w

PAY UP.—Mr. C. C. McCrummen will, as usual, attend the Superior Courts for this Circuit, and afford those indebted to this office for subscription, advertising and printing, an opportunity to pay up; of which we hope they will not be slow to avail themselves.

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

FOR SALE.

LEVINE WOOD'S celebrated TURPENTINE HACKERS, made here at home in Fayetteville. Any pattern can be furnished at short notice.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Feb'y 26. 89*6

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned **HOUSE,**

respectfully solicts public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

LOST OR MISLAID.

A RECEIPT given to me by Memory & Co., dated some time in Nov. 1855, for a number of Sides of Leather, to be sold on the following conditions, viz: Twenty-five cents to be deducted from the marked price of each Side, and ten per cent. from the amount of sales made: any unsold leather on hand to be returned when called for by me. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said Receipt, as the same has been duly accounted for to me, and settled by the said Memory & Co.

This the 5th day of March 1858.

GEO. W. TAYLOR.

Personally appeared before me, R. D. Sessions, one of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Columbus, the above named George W. Taylor, and maketh oath in due form of law that the above statement is true and correct.

This the 5th day of March 1858.

R. D. SESSIONS, J. P. [seal.]

March 8. 91*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1857.

J. W. Cromartie, Ex'r, vs. Alexander L. Harvey and others.

WHEREAS, James W. Cromartie, Executor of James Cromartie, dec'd, has lately in our said Court of Equity filed a bill against W. J. Cromartie, Executor of Elizabeth Harrington, deceased, Alexander L. Harvey and Catharine his wife, for the purpose of attaching the distributive share of the said Alexander L. and wife Catharine, in the estate of the late Elizabeth Harrington, now in the possession of W. J. Cromartie, Executor, or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount prayed for in said bill: And it appearing to the court that Alexander L. and wife Catharine are non residents, now this is therefore to command the said Alexander L. and Catharine to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held in Elizabethtown, in the county of Bladen, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, or judgment pro confesso shall be rendered against them as prayed for in said bill of complaint.

KENNETH McLEOD, C. & M. E.

92-*5t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM MILL, located on Baker's Creek, in Bladen County. The Mill is situated in a neighborhood where there is a good demand for Lumber, and large custom for grinding. The boiler and engine are of the best workmanship and in good order, so that a purchaser could commence operations without delay.

Any person wishing to engage in the business will do well to examine the above mentioned property before purchasing elsewhere. Terms will be made accommodating. GEO. CROMARTIE.

Baker's Creek, Feb'y 23. 89tf

PERUVIAN GUANO,

FOR SALE by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

March 14. 93*3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having on the 6th day of March 1858 taken letters of administration according to law on the estate of Hugh Gilmore, Jr., deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Debtors to the said estate will also please to make payment immediately.

THOMAS GILMORE, Adm'r.

Cumberland Co., March 10, 1858. 93*3tpd

NOTICE.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Bladen County, made Fall Term 1857, the undersigned, as Clerk and Master, will expose for sale at the Court House door in Elizabethtown, on the last Monday in March, the Home Plantation of the late Jonah D. Russ, consisting of THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River.

One hundred and fifty acres of this land is in a high state of cultivation, with good improvements and very pleasantly situated.

Terms:—Six months credit, purchasers executing satisfactory bonds, with interest from the date of the sale. KENNETH McLEOD, Clk & Master.

March 1, 1858. 93-*2t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School, after an unavoidable delay, were opened this day,—Rev. JOHN W. MAJOR Principal. The Session will close on Thursday the 10th June.

DAN'L C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, N. C., March 9, 1858. 92-4t

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in progress and will close on the last Friday in May next. The Principal has associated with himself several Female Assistants of experience and skill in teaching, and can therefore assure his patrons of the very best instruction, and most careful attention to their daughters entrusted to his care. And while ext ensive expense has been incurred in furnishing comfo able lodging, he has reduced the price of Board to six dollars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. Arrangements are made to accommodate fifty young Ladies at that price. Tuition in the English branches will range from $5 to $12 50 per session. For Latin, French or Greek an extra charge of $5 each; for Painting $10. Music $20 with Instrument. It will be seen from the above that the whole expense of one session for the English studies need not exceed $45 or $50. Students received at any time and charged from arrival to the end of the session, unless in case of protracted sickness. Quarterly reports will be sent to parents of the progress and deportment of their daughters.

This school is located at the well known Mineral Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy locations, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding department is under the immediate care of the Principal.

Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 83-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1858.

Flora Taylor *vs.* Catharine McNeill.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Catharine McNeill, the Defendant and a tenant in common of the slaves mentioned in the Petition, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a public newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the space of six weeks, notifying the said Catharine McNeill to come forward at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, and make herself a party to the said Petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1858.

85*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

B. B. McKenzie, Administrator of Hugh Cunningham, dec'd, vs. The Heirs at Law of said Hugh Cunningham, dec'd.

Petition to sell Land for Assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case, to wit: Hugh Rainwaters, and the children of Mary Rainwaters, and the other heirs at law of said Hugh Cunningham, dec'd, names unknown, are not residents of this State, it is therefore, Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, notifying the said non-resident defendants in this case personally to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in the town of Rockingham, the third Monday in January, A. D. 1858, and the 82d year of American Independence. L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

85*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Richmond N. Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson, vs. William P. Johnson and wife, and others.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

BEING made appear to me by affidavit, that the following defendants in the above suit, to wit. William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Frances A. Rogers, Benjamin R. Rogers, Clinton Pearson, John R. Tullis and wife Emeline, and Benjamin F. Pearson reside beyond the limits of this State, publication is therefore directed to be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the County Court for Anson County, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough on the second Monday in April next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment taken pro confesso against them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Rachel Gulledge against James R. Gulledge, Thomas Gulledge, Henry Ratleff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntley and wife Zelpha, Sarah Gulledge, Daniel Huntley and wife Mary, John T. Marsh and wife Caroline, John S. Smith and wife Rachel, Susan Gulledge, Ann Gulledge, Rebecca Gulledge, Joel Gulledge, Elijah Gulledge, William Gulledge, and Henry M. Gulledge.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Ratleff and wife Frances, Elijah Huntley and wife Zelpha, and John S. Smith and wife Rachel, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1858.

Macey Caudel against Jesse Caudel and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, A. J. Caudel, A. H. Caudel, —— Rice and wife Mary J., D. G. Caudel, William A. Caudel, —— Morton and wife, Elizabeth Caudel, Malachi Caudel, —— Kennedy and wife Martha, Catharine Caudel, Absalom Caudel, J. B. Caudel, Tenissee Caudel, —— Taylor and wife Frances, —— Hefly and wife Elmira, —— Richardson and wife Elenda, Hezekia Haney, Absalom Haney, Penelope Haney, Jesse Haney, Mary J. Haney, and William Haney, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in January A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

89*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

THIS day, William D. Tyson maketh oath that he has lost or mislaid a Note, made payable to him ninety days after date, for the sum of forty dollars, bearing date the 19th of Feb'y 1858: the said Note made by B. J. Crawly: also, a Receipt on myself to said Crawly, for a receipt on Orren S. Yarbrough for a note on Murdo Street for forty-seven dollars, dated in 1853.

This will certify that I forewarn all persons from buying or trading for said note or receipt, inasmuch as I lost said note and receipt. This the 26th of Feb. 1858. W. D. TYSON.

The above sworn to and subscribed, this the 26th day of Feb'y 1858. C. L. SHIELDS, J. P.

March 6. 91-*3tpd

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery; Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.

Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

New Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

WE are now receiving our usual New Stock of Books and Stationery, embracing a great variety of

School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books.

Together with a large and varied Stock of BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

Country Merchants and others are invited to call as we offer the above stock on the best terms.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept'r 28.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

I. M. SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

Admitted to be THE BEST and MOST DURABLE Machine made.

THE Subscriber has taken an agency for the sale of these Machines, and having used them for 18 months, can say there can be no doubt that every family or planter, having from 10 to 15 persons to clothe, will find them very profitable: a good operator being able to do as much and as good sewing with this Machine in ONE day as can be done by hand in TEN.

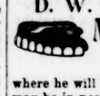
Persons wishing to purchase can see two of these machines in use at my factory

Circulars giving full description and prices will be furnished gratis on application. Orders solicited.

A. A. McKETHAN, Agent.

Dec'r 26, 1857. 71-3m

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,



MAY be found at his Rooms, during his regular office hours, viz: from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 3 P. M. to 5 P. M., where he will be pleased to receive calls from all who may be in need of his professional services.

No inducement will be held out by offering to perform operations for a small compensation: a good price will be charged in all cases. And patients favoring Dr. B. with their confidence, may rely upon his utmost exertions to perform every operation in as perfect a manner as possible.

☞ *All operations must be paid for as soon as completed.*

P. S. Those who are now indebted will please call and settle.

Oct. 14. 51-tf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits andhopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4. 90-tIJa

NOTICE.

OFFICE CAPE FEAR & DEEP RIVER NAV. CO., Pittsborough, March 1, 1858.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in the city of Wilmington, on Thursday, April 15th, 1858. By order of the Stockholders.

HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.

March 3. 90-tm

325 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Beaver Dam Creek, one mile from Springfield, and one mile from the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road. This land is well adapted to farming, and well timbered. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and look for themselves. I will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

NEILL A. McNAIR.

Springfield, March 2. 90-3w

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

OATS.

150 BUS. heavy black Oats. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

March 4. 90-

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers at Newton Grove, Sampson County, offer for sale a large and well fitted up Distillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.

B. LEE & CO.

March 9. 93-3m

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.

Manchester P. O.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

2,800 Acres of Land
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit. SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish,—convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,

Fayetteville.

Aug. 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have entered into Copartnership AGAIN for the purpose of carrying on the

Wagon-Making Business

in all its branches, at the old stand on the corner of Franklin and Maxwell Streets, where they would be glad to see their old friends and customers, as they will be prepared to accommodate persons wishing any thing in their line on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

J. W. WELCH. JESSE W. WEISIGER.

Dec'r 31. 72-3m

J. W. WELCH would give notice that he is desirous of closing his old business, and *to all* who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WELCH.

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

Further Supply of School Books.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR; Emerson's Arithmetic and Keys; Mitchell's Geographies; Bullion's Latin Grammar; Anthon's Sallust; Davies' Surveying; Payson & Dunton's Copy Books; Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Sargent's Standard Speaker; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 3.

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Hon. Henry Potter at March Term of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MARY ANN POTTER, Executrix.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1858.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON the 24th day of March, 1858, at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, on Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, I will sell the perishable property belonging to the estate of the Hon. Henry Potter, dec'd, consisting of Household Furniture, a Carriage, Cart, and Farming utensils.

Terms of sale, six months credit; bonds with approved security will be required.

MARY ANN POTTER, Ex'rix,
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

March 2, 1858. 90-ts

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of John M. Stedman, at March Term of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

GEO. McNEILL, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 3, 1858.

Further Notice.

ON the 24th day of March, 1858, at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell, I will sell the perishable property belonging to the estate of John M. Stedman, dec'd, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c., also an old Negro Man. Terms of sale, six months credit—bonds with approved security. GEO. McNEILL, Adm'r,
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

March 3, 1858. 90-ts

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by J. W. Powers & Co., for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale; on Monday, March 22d, 1858,

The Furniture in the Dobbin House, a large and desirable lot, consisting of every description of Household and Kitchen Furniture; 1 fine Piano Forte;

4 Horses;
3 Wagons,
8 Buggies; 1 fine Carriage; 1 Rockaway.

—ALSO—

Stock of Goods, in Store opposite the Dobbin House.

Terms at Sale. JOSEPH B. STARR, Trustee.

Feb'y 20, 1858.

Further Notice.

ALL persons iadebted to J. W. Powers & Co., either by Note or Account, are requested to call and settle the same, and they will save costs.

JOSEPH B. STARR, Trustee.

Feb'y 20. 87ts

FOR FLORIDA!
FROM CHARLESTON,
VIA SAVANNAH.

THE SUPERIOR Steam Ship **GORDON,** Capt. F. BARDEN, will leave CHARLESTON, every FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, connecting at SAVANNAH with the well known Steam Packet

WM. SEABROOK, Capt. WM. T. McNELTY, which will leave SAVANNAH every SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock, for

PALATKA, Florida,

taking the Inland Route, and touching at Brunswick and St. Mary's, Ga., and Fernandina, Jacksonville and Picolata, Fla.

RETURNING, the Wm. Seabrook will leave PALATKA, every MONDAY AFTERNOON, and will arrive at Savannah on Wednesday morning, in ample time to connect with the Steamer Gordon, which will leave Savannah every Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and arrive at Charleston by 1 o'clock the next morning, so as to connect with the morning trains of the North Eastern and South Carolina Rail Roads.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

will be taken through from Charleston at the same rates as by the Steamers going direct to Florida, and no expense will be charged for transferring Freight and Passengers at Savannah, as both Steamers lie at the same wharf: and Meals will be furnished on board, free of charge.

Passengers going to or returning from Florida, are invited to give this line a trial, as no pains or expense will be spared to render it a favorite Route, both for Freight and Travel. The accommodations on board the Steamers are such as to secure the utmost degree of safety and comfort, and their tables are furnished in the most sumptuous manner. For engagements, or further particulars, apply on board, or to

E. LAFITTE & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C.
J. P. BROOKS, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

Jan'y 18, '58. 81-3m-pd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

NORTH CAROLINA READERS.
NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES, And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence,* and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2, *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3, *Economy,* the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4, *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions,* containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dr. Hawks's History
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

STANDARD & MISCELLANEOUS
BOOKS.

DR. KANE'S Arctic Explorations,—cloth, sheep and half calf; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, Conquest of Peru, Phillip 2d, and Conquest of Mexico; Henry Clay's Works, 6 vols.; Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate; Daniel Webster's Works, 6 vols.; Memoirs of S. S. Prentiss; Irving's Works, 15 vols., cloth and sheep; Memoirs of Wm Wirt; Irving's Life of Washington, cloth and sheep; Life and Correspondence of Webster; Com. Perry's Japan Expedition; Abbott's Napoleon; The Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; Recollections of A Life Time, by Goodrich, (Peter Parley;) Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England; Hallam's, Robertson's, Johnson's, Burke's, Addison's, Hannah More's and Dick's Works; Southey's Common Place Book; Historical Collections of Virginia; Dickens's Complete Works, 13 vols. illustrated; LaMartine's History of Turkey; The Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland; Goldsmith's animated Nature; Noctes Ambrosianæ, 5 vols.,—edited by Dr. McKenzie; Rollin's Ancient History; Constitutional Text Book; Millman's Gibbon's Rome; The Statesman's Manual; Tales and Novels of Maria Edgeworth; Proctor's History of the Crusades; Chambers' Information for the People; Tytler's Universal History; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; Chambers' Miscellany, 10 vols.; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography; The Scottish Gael; Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.; Waverly Novels in 12, 24 and 27 vols.; Wilson's Tales of the Borders and of Scotland; DeTocqueville's Democracy in America; Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors; Bulwer's Novels, complete in one vol; Plutarch's Lives; Modern British Essayists; Lyell's Principles of Geology; Tales of the Arabian Nights, 4 vols. illustrated; Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea; Adventures of a Gentleman in Search of a Horse; Mrs. Ellis's Family Monitor and Guide to Social Happiness; The Bachelor of Salamanca, by Le Sage; History of the Revolutions in Europe; Lockhart's Life of Walter Scott; Hogg's Winter Evening Tales; Woodfall's Junius; McIntosh's Miscellanies; Hamilton's Philosophy and Literature; McAulay's Miscellanies; Marshall's Washington; Life of Pinckney; Brande's Encyclopedia; The Prince of the House of David; The Poetical Works of Hemans, Scott, Campbell, Milton, Byron, Moore, Burns, Shakspeare, &c., in various styles.